

# VALLEY FARMER.

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy  
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V

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## The Valley Farmer.

VOLUME VI, FOR 1854.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.  
EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

The first number of the Sixth Volume of this popular Agricultural periodical will be issued on the first of January, 1854, at which time it will be enlarged by the addition of FOUR PAGES of reading matter to each number, and such other attractions and improvements made in its appearance and matter, as cannot fail to render it a most valuable publication to the Farmers, Planters, Stock Raisers, Gardeners and Fruit Growers of the Mississippi Valley.

For five years the VALLEY FARMER has been steadily gaining in the confidence of the public; every month has given fresh proof that it is meeting the wants of those for whom it was issued—the Farmers of the West. Our list has been constantly and steadily increasing, and we have received numerous assurances, not only of efficient aid and co-operation during the coming year, but of large additions to our lists of subscribers. We have been repeatedly assured that our paper needs but to be known to be widely circulated, for it is, emphatically, THE PAPER for every farmer who cultivates a farm in the Great Valley. During the past year many flattering encomiums have been bestowed upon it by judicious persons in all parts of the Great Valley, and the assurances of increasing patronage from all parts warrant the expectation of a large circulation for the year 1854.

A new spirit is awake in the West, as the organization of State and County Societies, under the most favorable auspices, and by the endowment of the State Legislatures abundantly testifies. The good work has but just commenced; and it will be our aim to urge it on until our Great Valley shall be as renowned for its advancement in all that pertains to the science and practice of agriculture and its kindred pursuits, as it is for the fertility of its soil and the salubrity of its climate.

Under these circumstances we assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to make the VALLEY FARMER worthy of the confidence and patronage bestowed upon it. The best interest of the Farmers of the Great Valley is our aim, and we are confident that such a publication as ours is necessary at this point. As heretofore, our aim will be to make it PRACTICAL in its character, striving to render it particularly valuable to the small farmers, the new settlers, and those just settling out in the business—men who have often too much occasion to feel, when reading the agricultural works of the day, that they are not intended for persons in circumstances similar to theirs, but for men who have surplus capital to invest in costly experiments, or expensive implements, or in a system of extended operations, while their humbler wants and wishes are entirely overlooked. While therefore, we shall by no means disregard the welfare of those engaged in the busi-

ness on a large scale, we shall endeavor to be useful to that numerous class of our fellow citizens whose operations are more circumscribed.

Our paper is the only publication in the great region of country which finds its commercial centre in St. Louis, devoted exclusively to agricultural interests, and we confidently appeal to every friend of the cause to aid in extending its circulation until every farmer in all its vast region shall be a reader of its pages.

The importance of St. Louis in a commercial view, is admitted by every one. Here the farmer and the merchant look for the market for the produce of the country, as well as for merchandises. Hence, this city is the centre whence emanates intelligence to the surrounding country. This, then, is the appropriate place for the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of those engaged in that noblest of all pursuits—the cultivation of the soil; for at no other point can an editor so effectually hold intercourse with the farmers, and learn their wants, wishes and opinions, or so rapidly distribute his publication through the whole Mississippi Valley.

The great subject of Horticulture, embracing Gardening and Fruit raising, we consider so intimately connected with our chief object that we shall devote a large number of our pages to its advancement. No intelligent, thriving farmer will be long without a good garden and orchard; and experience will show that money and labor bestowed upon these objects, is the most profitable investment that can be made upon the farm.

Whatever of Mechanics and discoveries in the Arts and Sciences has a bearing on the agricultural interests shall receive due attention; and the cause of education, so vitally important to every valuable interest, will have a prominent place in the FARMER.

### THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

This is a distinct and peculiar feature of the paper, having for its object the entertainment and instruction of the female and juvenile members of the family. Its moral character is elevated, and its more particular object is to inculcate and nourish all those gentle influences which constitute the elements of peace and happiness in the family and which are the basis of all the fond associations that cluster around the remembrance of HOME. This department is managed by

MRS. MARY ABBOTT,

who has in what she has done in the past given assurance that in devoting herself hereafter more exclusively to the work, she will make her portion of the paper of inestimable value.

### TERMS.

The VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month on clear and plain types, each number containing forty large octavo pages, besides a cover for advertisements, making at the end of the year a volume of 480 pages, with a title page and index, and will be sent by mail or otherwise to subscribers in any part of the Union at the following rates always in advance: \$1 per annum, for a single copy; 4 copies for \$3, 7 copies for \$5; and 15 copies for \$10. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as Agents. Address, "Woodward & Abbott, publishers, St. Louis Mo."

### Boone County Fair.

The Second Annual Fair of the Boone County Agricultural Society and Mechanical Association, was held at Columbia, the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, was well attended, and was in every way worthy of the rich and fertile county which sustains it, and of its industrious and thrifty people. We were upon the ground during its entire progress, and must express ourself highly gratified and pleased with the exhibition itself, the manner in which it was conducted, and the good order and behaviour of all the multitude of people assembled. We saw no intoxication, no quarrelling, no gambling, no improper behavior of any kind; and this fact we deem more worthy of note, because no effort appeared to be required on the part of the directory to preserve order, but every one appeared to act right because he wished to act right. The first day was the ladies' day, or rather the day for showing domestic manufactures, vegetable and fowls. Among the vegetables, we noticed as premium articles, fine Irish potatoes, from F. B. Fullenwider; sweet potatoes from R. C. Branham; Cabbages from T. Selby; apples from J. H. Sampson (the same one that took the premium at the State Fair); and peaches from N. W. Wilson. Thos. Selby took premiums for ducks and chickens. Of manufactured articles we noticed a very beautiful and substantial buggy made by G. W. Gordon, of Columbia. Nothing at the Fair pleased us so much as this buggy. It was an honor to its maker, its town, its county and the State. A beautiful wagon made by M. G. Matthews, of Columbia; and a mag's saddle made at Rocheport. Mr. Jas. McConathy, of Boone county received the premium for the best barrel of flour. The display of agricultural implements was small, though the specimens exhibited were good. This was a beautiful day and there was a large attendance of both sexes.

The second day was devoted to the exhibition of horses, mules and jacks. Early in the morning, before the hour of commencing, it began to rain, and rained

steadily all day. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a large attendance of men, and everything went off harmoniously and spiritedly. The show of horses, &c., was large and fine, and in some of its departments hard to beat. We noticed upwards of twenty brood mares in the ring at one time, and we have never seen finer animals than some of them. We have not space to give the names of all who got premiums.

The third day was cloudy but not rainy, and the ladies, as well as the men, turned out in large numbers. This day was devoted to the exhibition of cattle, sheep and hogs. As the subject of cattle is one that excites considerable attention at this time, we give the awards of the committee.

Best bull, 3 years and over, A. W. Turner, Boone, on 'Oregon,' \$10.

Bull 2 years and over, J. H. McNeil, Boone, \$8.

Bull 1 year and over, Theo. Jenkins, Boone, on the 'Duke of Orleans,' \$6.

Bull calf, John H. McNeil, Boone, \$4.

Cow 3 years and over, John H. McNeil, of Boone, \$10, (weighed 1,940,) certificate D. B. Cunningham of Boone; ten entries.

Heifer 2 years and over, Harvy Lamme, Boone, \$8, (Cleopatra;) certificate W. H. Allen, Boone, on Harriet Burbridge, a beautiful animal.

Heifer 1 year and over, Shelton Oldham of Kentucky, \$6.

Heifer calf, Theo. Jenkins, Boone, \$4.

Best yoke of work oxen, Eli E. Bass, \$10.

Bullock, Maj. Thos. Barker, Monroe, \$10; certificate, John W. Rollins, Boone.

#### MISSOURI STOCK.

Best aged bull, Jefferson Garth, Boone, \$10.

Bull 2 years old and over, Wm. S. Cave, Boone, \$8.

Bull 1 year and over, Thomas Karnes, Boone, \$6.

Aged cow, A. W. Turner, \$10.

Cow 2 year old and over, David Gordon, Boone, \$8.

Cow 1 year and over, John H. Sampson, \$6.

Best ram, Eli E. Bass, \$4.

### Boone and Monroe.

For several months past a sharp controversy has been going on between Major Barker, of Monroe county, and Major Jenkins, of Boone county, in their county papers, in which several banterers to exhibit

fine steers have passed back and forth, and finally settled down in the agreement to show at the Boone County Fair, three fat-ted steers from each county, for two silver pitchers worth fifty dollars each. This contest came off at the conclusion of that Fair, on the 30th of September, and seldom have we seen more enthusiasm and interest exhibited than was manifested on that occasion by all present, men, women and children. Our respected friend, SWITZLER, of the COLUMBIA STATESMAN, particularly seemed carried away with excitement, swinging his hat and hurraing at the top of his voice. For ourself, if we did hurrah a little, it was not for Boone entirely, but for *both sides*, for either lot of animals was entitled to all admiration. We must let the editor of the Statesman tell the story in his own way:

"There were three bullocks exhibited by each county, the following being the terms previously agreed upon for the guidance of the judges, by the two gentlemen contesting:

"The premium to be awarded to the lot of animals that in the opinion of the judges, would command the largest sum of money in the aggregate, either alive or slaughtered, in the city of St. Louis.

Major Baker, of Monroe, exhibited on his part his celebrated black steer, a red belonging to Mr. Forman, and a deep red belonging to Mr. McCann. Mr. Jenkins exhibited his unapproached and unapproachable white steer, a red belonging to Mr. W. C. Robinett, and a line back belonging to A. W. Turner.

Mr. Lewis Chandler of St. Louis, failing to attend, Mr. Larrimore, of Callaway was selected in his place as one of the judges, in connection with Mr. Harrison, of Callaway, and Mr. Hutchinson, of Cooper.

The contest was spirited and excited universal interest. All the bullocks exhibited were remarkably fine—large, fat and beautiful. Six larger, better beef cattle (it was often affirmed by those competent to judge) cannot be found in the State. Indeed as much as we have heard of each lot, we had no conception that either was as fine as we found it. We feel assured too, that boast and brag as much as they may, no county in Missouri can beat Major Jenkins' white bullock. A more beautiful animal or a larger bullock has never been raised west of the Mississippi.

After a thorough examination of each bullock in the presence of the assembled concourse of spectators, the judges awarded the

palm of victory to old Boone! Though Monroe and her cattle are in every sense of the word competitors worthy of our steel, and hard to beat in everything, especially in a contest in which her three brag bullocks are concerned, we shall not exult over our victory, although in view of the unaccountable bragging of Monroe, we might be excused for any amount of huzzaing, throwing up of hats, and all that. Monroe, too, is had to beat in beef cattle, and he who does it will have to get up and feed before day. To bear off the palm of victory in a contest with her—to beat such veteran stock feeders as Messrs. Baker and McCann—to raise better looking cattle and to outweigh them on the scales, ought to satisfy old Boone without any exultation here.

The aggregate measurement around the girth of the two lots, according to the figures of the two judges was remarkably close—the variation being only half an inch, as follows: Jenkins' three, twenty-five feet four inches; Barker's three twenty-five feet three and a half inches.

After the award was pronounced it was proposed that the cattle be driven to town and weighed, which was done—the weights being as follows:

*Barker's*—The Forman steer, deep red, 2540 pounds; the McCann steer, red 2500 pounds; the Barker steer, black 2480 pounds. Aggregate 7,520 pounds.

*Jenkins'*—The Jenkins steer, white, 2800 pounds; the Turner steer, red, 2420 pounds; the Robinetta steer, red, 2400. Aggregate, 7,620 pounds—being one hundred pounds in favor of Boone.

### Marion County Fair.

At an early hour, Thursday, the 20th, says the *Hannibal Messenger* of Oct. 22, the citizens of this county and many from the neighboring counties began to arrive in Palmyra to attend the County Fair.

On Thursday and Friday there was about 1200 persons present, 250 of whom were ladies. All things went off pleasantly and agreeably, and the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Fair seemed to be realized.

The first day, Thursday, the fine stock of various kinds present was exhibited,—proving that in this branch of agriculture Marion is not behind her sister counties. Yesterday (Friday) was set apart for the exhibition of articles of a domestic manufacture, of which a full account will be given hereafter.

### Our Trip.

Our last letter, in the October number, left us at Independence, from whence we went to Weston, on the Banner State, a good enough boat in its way, but manned by the noisiest ragmuffin set of hands of any boat we ever traveled on. Here was no rest, day or night, in consequence of the continual torrents of blasphemy and obscenity poured out through all parts of the boat by its mixed and motley crew. It is anything but pleasant to have your ears assailed all night long by such vile language, and to know too that it is uttered right under the state rooms of the lady passengers, where every word comes plainly to their ears.

Platte county is the second county in the State, in point of population, and is peopled by a very wealthy and enterprising class of farmers, who raise more hemp to the acre than is raised perhaps in any other county in the State; but like all staple farmers, they are rather slow in catching the spirit of improvement which is waking up the farmers all over the land; but a good work has been commenced, and they are not the men to give it up. They have some excellent schools, particularly Young Ladies High Schools, in the county, and appear to be fully awake to the importance of education. Weston is a town of very considerable business, and rapidly improving.

We have already given an account of our visit to Weston, and the formation of the Society there. We stopped several days at Dr. Beaumont's and then returned on the Honduras to Boonville, just calling at several places on the river, where we had intended to stop a day or two. But Mrs. A.'s health was so poor that we did not think it prudent to stop, and in addition, we had overstayed our time at Weston, and had not much time to spare and get to Columbia in season for the Boone County Fair.

Stopping at Boonville until Monday morning, Sept. 26th, we passed to Rocheport, on the Clara—a boat having a good

name on the river, but all that we noticed remarkable about her on that short passage was, that she charged us a big price for passage, and gave us a mighty mean breakfast. At Rocheport we took a buggy and went to Walnut Grove church, where a protracted meeting was being held, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Baptist church, where we expected to meet Major W. M. Jackson, but as he was not able to meet us there, we went from there to Mr. Rollin Lyman's, a 'book farmer,' to dinner, and then to the house of Mr. J. C. McKinney, another of our subscribers, to pass the night. We were much pleased with the appearance of things in this neighborhood—and visited some of the finest farms we saw during our journey.

At the close of the fair at Columbia, we attempted in a feeble manner, to address a very respectable company assembled in the Court House, on which occasion Major Rollins improved the opportunity to say a good word in behalf of the *Valley Farmer*, as he had also done several times during the progress of the fair. The next day we returned to Rocheport, stopping to take dinner with friend Leintz, and promised him to enter his fruit at the State Fair, as he did not expect to be there in time to do it himself, a promise by the way, we failed to redeem, and thereby, quite possibly, deprived him of a premium. At both Boonville and Columbia we met with many friends of the *Valley Farmer*, and distributed numbers of our prospectus for next year. We must in a general way return thanks for the kindness shown us where ever we went. We regret that we had to disappoint some who expected us to visit them.

*Enlargement of the Valley Farmer but no increase in price.*—In answer to Mr. Miller, of Alexander county, Ill., we will state, that on the commencement of the new year, the *Valley Farmer* will be enlarged so as to contain four pages more reading matter than at present in each number, but the price will be the same as now.



**Franklin County—First Fair.**

On Thursday, the 27th of October, we took our first ride on the Pacific Railroad, on our way to Union, to attend the first Fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. We left St. Louis at half past nine, and in one hour and three quarters reached Franklin, the present western terminus of the road. The remainder of the distance, some seventeen miles, was made in one of Frink's *fast* mail coaches, and by extra exertion on the part of the driver, and not waiting for dinner, we reached the end of our journey about sunset, having traveled at the unprecedented speed of near three miles an hour, and found a good supper and accommodations at the stage tavern.

We attended the first days' exhibition, and were highly gratified with the interest manifested, as well as the articles shown. Better butler we have seen no where. So of all the articles of domestic manufacture. A few horses were shown, among them a two year old filly, the property of Asa Brackenridge, which we think was as fine an animal as we have seen this fall. We have been furnished, by the Secretary of the Society, with a full report of the premiums awarded the first day, but as those of the second day have not come to hand, we defer the publication of any until next month. At one o'clock we addressed a crowded and attentive audience in the Court House. The address was afterwards ordered to be printed.

**OSAGE ORANGE—SEEDS—PLANTS—HEDGE.**  
ING.—The subject of live fences appears to excite more and more attention every day. The success which has attended every effort to cultivate the Osage-Orange for hedges, when the work has been done in a proper manner, has awakened an interest on the subject, which will result in the planting of thousands of miles next year. A friend in Callaway county told us while we were at Columbia, that he was desirous of contracting with some person to set out fifteen miles around his farm, and if a person who understood the business would

come into his neighborhood, he could contract for at least fifty miles, on good terms. They wished to have the hedge made at a given price per rod, the maker to supply all dying plants and warrant the hedge. Here is a good chance for an enterprising man who understands the business, and can get the plants to work with.

We call the attention of purchasers of seed to the advertisement of MANN, OVERMANN & Co, in our columns. Messrs. Overmann have an established reputation all over the West for upright and fair dealing, and we believe that whoever buys seed of them will not be disappointed in getting good seed. We acknowledge the receipt of a little pamphlet from them, containing 'Directions for Transplanting, Cultivating, and Management of Live Fences, by C. R. Overmann;' also of a copy of the catalogue of 'Mound Nursery.'

OUR EDITORIAL BRETHREN throughout the country, wherever we have had an opportunity to meet with them, are entitled to our sincere thanks for their kindness to us. We thank them for that kindness, and also for the hearty good will with which they have commended our publication to their readers.

At the State Fair, at Boonville, we had the pleasure to meet Mr. Simpson, of the *Boonville Observer*; Switzler of the *Columbia Statesman*, and Davis of the *Sentinel*; Green of the *Glasgow Times*; O'Rear of the *St. Charles Chronotype*, and the editors of the *Huntsville Recorder* and *Lexington Express*.

At the State Fair at Springfield, we met Mr. Francis of the *Sangamo Journal*; Wright and Dr. Kennicott of the *Prairie Farmer*; Cavanaugh of the *Constitutionalist*, at Jacksonville; Selby of the *Morgan Journal*; Ballache of the *Alton Telegraph*; and several other of the sucker editors whose names we cannot now recollect, all fine fellows, however, and looking the very personification of good living and fat takes. By the way, western editors, as well as western papers, appear to have spruced up very much within a few years.

### Illinois State Fair.

We were prevented, by an accident, from getting to Springfield until Thursday evening, so that we had not much opportunity of examining the articles and stock on the ground. We found a large concourse of people and were told that many had left. Every effort had been made by the citizens of Springfield to entertain the thousands who had come to the Fair, and for this they are entitled to all praise. The attendance was larger than at our Missouri Fair, but the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests not so good. We heard a good deal of complaint on the part of the editorial brethren present, and we think there was considerable ground for it. The address of Prof. Turner, on Friday, was a bold, enthusiastic, masterly effort, full of rich thought, and delivered in the speaker's best manner. Indeed, we never before heard him speak so well, either in matter or manner. His address will be extensively published. We take from the *Springfield Journal*, the following

#### SUMMARY OF THE EXHIBITION.

The great show on the Fair grounds may be said not to have been fairly opened until Thursday. The circumstance of a first exhibition; the organization of means; the inexperience of managers, and the delay of exhibitors, were severally opposed to the early fulfilment and completion of the undertaking. But the difficulties have been met; the forces organized; the materials gathered; the exhibition accomplished;—henceforth, is set down the doings of the first State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair in Illinois.

The attendance yesterday on the grounds was immense. The country poured in by thousands. The streets and passages leading to the grounds were literally besieged from morning till night. We have heard the number in attendance variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000. The scenes and the displays were grand in the extreme. The ladies were particularly observant. Every part of the exhibition drew its crowds of admirers. Exhibitors were bland, and every body

pleased with the fineness of the weather and beauty of the show.

We can enumerate but few of the prominent points of interest. A small clump of poultry held a gathering out in the timber. A Shanhai cock and a pair of hens from Brighton, seemed most admired.— There were two fine pair of Chitagongs. Some large Bremen goslings belonging to Mr. Thomas Lewis. There were three white Guinea hens; also a number of ducks, rabbits and pigeons. Near by were small and large specimen of swine, all looking fat and well framed. Next above was the range of sheep pens. We noticed two bucks belonging to Frank Hoppin, of the finest French Merino blood. A fleece of 21 pounds was taken from one of them last spring. Mr. McConnel had a pair of the same quality.

The exhibition of fine horses extended over a large ring. There was much diversity of favor expressed by the bystanders. Mr. Tainter, of our city had a superior sorrel colored, well-bred and fine blooded stallion. Mr. Caruthers had a splendid and well shouldered black. Mr. Herndon's came in largely for admiration. Mr. Dunlap's, of Jacksonville, was a particular favorite; also one shown by Mr. Clinkingbeard, of Buffalo Heart Grove. There were great numbers of fine colts, and some handsome well matched carriage horses.

Of the fine cattle the choice and expression seem to divide between a white and a roan bull. Both were magnificent and unanimously admired. The roan belonged to Mr. Jacoby, of Platte county; the white to Mr. J. N. Brown. Many superior calves were noticed. We heard a sale of one at \$125. The cattle show was allowed to be the best ever witnessed by our farmers.

The display of machinery and farming tools contains an important feature of the exhibition. There are four varieties of mowers and reapers, each exciting particular interest and attention. The self-raking reaper from Chicago was exhibited in operation, and startled the curiosity of many. It cuts the grain and lays it in bundles as it goes. The 'Double Sickle Mower and Reaper,' from Kane county, claimed superior merits. The cutting

part is formed of large saw teeth, with sickle edges. There are several others of similar contour, but claiming new perogatives and superior advantages. One from Upper Alton is large in promise, but the merits of this, with the other machines can have no satisfactory examination outside the grain field.

There is a large variety of corn planters, some by hand, and some by horse; some for single and some for double rows. There are also several kinds of corn shellers—one with an apple grinder, cider-press and cheese packer, all together. Many other machines of great ingenuity we have not had proper opportunity to examine.

The fruit department was profuse of the choicest and best specimen of apples.—The show from Adams county was particularly fine. One specimen the Gloria Mundi, weighed 26 ounces. Mr. Brush, of Ottawa, showed most delicious branches of the Isabella and Catawba grapes. Peaches, pears, and quinces were exhibited in small varieties.

The show of vegetables was slim; a few big pumpkins and squashes were distributed in the horticultural hall. The balance was of no particular account.—Some tall specimen of corn growing made up for the vegetables. The flower stand was set off with plants and shrubbery from the cottage garden, and a large variety of dahlias from St. Louis. There was a cottage representation surmounting the stand which received much praise.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

*The German Valley Farmer—Bots or Cholic in Horses.*

APPLE CREEK, Mo., Sep. 27, '53.

Dear Sir:—As I have been reading your valuable paper for nine months past, and judge it to be just the thing the people in this part of the country want, I think the plan you have mentioned in your last number, of publishing the Farmer in German, would be a great benefit to many of my German friends here, and I have no doubt, as far as this section is concerned, but that your enterprise would meet with success. On the same terms as the English Farmer is sent, I think quite a respectable club can be formed,

and if you will let me know your determination in time, I will endeavor to see my friends, and make commencement with number 1.

I want, while writing, to send you the following receipt for the cure of bots or cholic, in horses, which may not be known to all of your readers, yet generally given with success here. Is it one pint of good strong vinegar with half a pint of good wood ashes, carefully sifted through a fine meal sieve. The horse should be well secured with his head up, the vinegar placed in a quart bottle, and the ashes added, and as soon as the two commence fermenting, which if the ingredient be good, will be immediately, the horse should be drenched with it. If the animal is not well in 25 or 30 minutes, repeat the dose once or twice.

Respect'ly Yours, H. B.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

PALMYRA, Mo., Aug. 26, 1850.

Dear Sir:—I enclose one dollar, subscription for the Valley Farmer for one year, and take this opportunity of expressing my ardent desire to build up an agricultural paper in this State that will compare with any other paper in the land. And when I can do anything to forward your interest I will be found lending my influence. I am a farmer, in a small way, and have had a little experience in raising nearly every kind of a crop that is produced in our climate. I believe that experimental farming is the true system of attaining correct and valuable knowledge, and with this view I shall prosecute a number of experiments every year, and any important result which I may obtain will be communicated to you if you desire it.

Yours Respec'ly,

J. G. L.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

LEWIS Co. Mo., Oct. 8, 1853.

Dear Sir:—I am trying an experiment in wheat. Two years since I entered the time of sowing, the situation of the moon and the place of the sign, and there was considerable difference in the wheat.—This season I am trying it again to see what the result will be.

J. B. W.

[Please send us the particulars of both experiments.—Ed. V. F.]

For the Valley Farmer.

**Putting in Wheat.**

**Mr. Editor:**—In the September number of the Farmer, an inquiry is made by an Osage Farmer, wishing to know the best mode of treating clover ground for wheat. I can inform the gentleman of the best mode in my opinion, and it has proved the best way in South Illinois. In the first place manure if the land requires it, and break it up or plow it up as soon in August as possible, and as deep as you can. If the land should be cloddy an iron tooth harrow should be run over it; then let it lay until seed time, and sow in on the plowed ground, and take a small one horse plow and plow it in, and if the land should be harrowed it would be for the better.

This is the way all the farmers in our county treat their wheat ground, and the best of wheat is raised.

AN ALEXANDER FARMER.

*Thebes, Ill., Sept. 22, '53.*

**LAFAYETTE COUNTY.**—The wife of one of our subscribers in Lafayette county, writes to us a request to forward some chickens, which she ordered from Mr. Melendy, of Ohio, which we have done. In her letter she says:

'You will see I intend to improve the stock in Layette county in a small way. I see in the *Farmer*, you give the farmers in this county some hard hits about their inattention to improving stock, which is but too true; but I think a brighter day is dawning for the farmers of Lafayette—I will set the example—they may follow on a larger scale in improving stock. My husband is a subscriber to the *Farmer*, and has received some valuable information from it. I, too, have benefitted greatly by it, especially Mrs. Abbott's department. I hope her health may improve by her trip, and she may be perfectly restored to health, that she may continue to instruct us planters' wives, for we need improving as well as our stock in Lafayette county.'

—Hon. CHAS. MASON and Hon. H. S. GRAY will accept our thanks for copies of the United States Patent Office Report for the present year.

**FINE STOCK.**—Mr. Richard Gentry, of Pettis county, Missouri, who has been on a visit to the New York Fair, and the New England States, returned Saturday night on the steamer Grand Prairie. He made a purchase in the East of seven imported Merino sheep, paying for them \$1,400—or \$200 each. He brings also two of the celebrated shepherd dogs, for which he paid \$250 each. A man employed by him in Vermont, and who is experienced in stock raising, accompanies him, and will superintend his farming operations for the future.

Mr. Gentry's enterprise induced him likewise to make another considerable purchase; that of a large quantity of wire; enough to make wire fencing for his entire farm, which comprises sixteen hundred acres. The whole of this large tract was under fence and in pasture last year. He realized \$1,800 by the wool produced by him that season, and besides, raised and sold 300 fatted hogs.—*St. Louis Rep.*

**FINE STOCK, &c., IN MISSOURI.**—The editor of the Parkville Luminary has been furnished with the following statement in regard to the stock, &c., exhibited at the Boonville State Fair, and the prices paid for some of it:

The exhibition of Missouri stock was large, of fine quality and in good order. Kentuckians on the ground, were surprised to see this new country standing right up to old Kentucky.

The premium Buck sold for \$500. Mr. Gentry has just landed with a small flock of French Merinos, for which he paid in Vermont \$100 per head. Four fine aged mules, 17 hands high, were exhibited. Premium mules weighed 1406 lbs. The premium yearling mule was sixteen hands one inch high. One mule sold for \$225; eight saddle horses were sold—lowest price \$180. Mr. White sold one for \$200. Premium mare 16 1-2 hands high, sold for \$260. There was a fine show of stallions, of the saddle and dray stock.

The exhibit of cattle was good. Premium bullock brought \$150. James Hutchinson sold a sucking calf, four months old, for \$100. Some fine bulls were there, one bullock weighed 2800 lbs. Fine specimens of Cochin China, Shanghai and Poland fowls were shown. Mr. White paid \$7 for a pair of Shanghais; Mr. Summers paid \$6 for a pair of parquets. China geese were shown; they are much larger than the common geese and sold at \$20 to \$25 per pair. Premium buggy sold for \$300. Peaches were shown that weighed one and a half pounds. Apples, pears and other fruits made a good display, particularly grapes, of which there were several splendid specimens. Some fine samples of wheat were sown. It was a fine display for Missouri.



**OUR OCTOBER NUMBER.**—In consequence of large accessions to our list of subscribers during the month of September, we were unable to supply all with the October number. In some instances, therefore, where new subscribers wished to commence with October, we have been compelled to defer sending until the November number; and in other instances where subscribers wished to commence with the June number, we have been compelled to send them the April and May numbers—two for one—instead of October.

**TO GET RID OF COCHROACHES.**—The editor of the Bucks county Intelligencer supplies us with the following valuable information. He says, many housekeepers are grievously annoyed by these troublesome creatures, and in vain try various methods for their extermination. A few days ago General Rogers invited us in to see how he manages them. He had a wash basin of crockery ware, a fourth part filled with water, well sweetened with molasses, in which, during the night, some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of cockroaches had been drowned, by crawling up a stick laid upon the edge of the basin, and thence into the liquid, being unable to crawl up the glazed sides and get out again. He informs us the number he caught in this way would scarcely be credited. It is a simple contrivance.—Try it.

**MISSOURI STATE FAIR.**—Pursuant to previous notice, on Tuesday the 2d day of the October fair, 1853, the members of the 'Missouri State Agricultural Society,' entered into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of

*President*—M. M. MARMADUKE, of Saline.

*Vice Presidents*—John L. H. Hardeman, of Saline; John H. McNeill, of Boone; Charles McCormick, of Cooper; Chas. H. Broadwater, of St. Charles; Newton G. Elliot, of Howard; Dabney C. Garth, of Randolph; Thomas C. Anderson, of Callaway.

*Cor. Sec.*—James L. Minor, of Cole.

*Treasurer*—Wm. H. Trigg, of Cooper.

*Rec. Secretary*—Jo. L. Stephens, of Cooper.

James S. Rollins of Boone, was selected to deliver the next address.

There are more horses led into shambling gaits and awkward overreaching and stumbling habits, by bad shoeing than by all other causes combined.

### **HORN AIL—Symptoms and Remedy.**

When a creature is taken with the horn ail, the nose will be dry, the eyes dull, and the horns cold; the bowels irregular, according to the state of the disease. The malady is said to begin at the end of the tail. Cattle whose tails are kept well cut, are not liable to the horn ail. For a remedy, get half a lb. saltpetre; give the creature one or two oz. at a time, every other day, pounded fine and put in provender, if the creature will eat it; if not, dissolve it in warm water, put it in a junk bottle and turn it down the neck. Bore a hole in the horn with a gimlet to let in the air. The creature with proper care will soon be well; I have tried this course for years with success.

### **Cough in Horses.**

We once had a horse that had caught a bad cold, and coughed so severely that he could be heard a half a mile. All sorts of remedies were proposed—enough we should think, to kill any good horse outright. These remedies were all rejected, (although some might have proved useful,) and the following course pursued. The horse was in the first place very carefully and moderately used, so as never to produce perspiration—he was carefully blanketed when the weather was cold, [it was about mid-autumn,] or when he was in the least degree heated—he was kept constantly on green and succulent food, clover, roots, &c., and was supplied with plenty of the best water at all times. In a few weeks he was perfectly well. It is an old saying that more depends on the nurse than on the physician, which was verified in this instance.—*Country Gentleman.*

### **The Missouri State Fair.**

The first Fair of the Missouri State Agricultural Society was held at Boonville, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October. We arrived on the grounds about 11 o'clock in the morning of the first day, and found quite a respectable company assembled. The difficulty of getting to Boonville either from below or above by the river, owing to the low stage of the water, had prevented many persons from attending, who depended upon the boats for a passage, so that there was not as many persons from a distance as we expected to see, but from the surrounding counties there was a good turn out—the people coming by every kind of land conveyance, and what pleased us exceedingly, was to see that they brought their wives and children with them. In this respect all the fairs we have attended in Missouri have excelled the State Fair in Illinois, where, although the number of men was large, there was a small attendance, comparatively, of ladies

We have described the grounds in our October number, and it is sufficient here to say that the experience of the Fair fully tested the fitness of the selection. Our attention the first day was mostly taken up in the discharge of our duties as chairman of the committee on agricultural implements, so that we had not then an opportunity of noticing the various articles exhibited, but as all the articles remained on the ground during the Fair, we improved subsequent opportunities to look at them.

On the morning of the second day of the fair, the annual meeting of the Society was held, and the officers elected for the ensuing year. Ex-Governor M. M. Marmaduke was re-elected President, and all the old board, with the exception of two of the Vice Presidents, were again re-elected.

All the premiums of the Society were paid in plate, which was neatly engraved with the initials of the society—'M. S. A. S,' and besides these a large number of U. S. Patent Office Reports were distributed to members of the society as gratuities. The most perfect good order and harmony prevailed all the time, and the company were favored with the most delightful weather during the exhibition. We shall have more to say hereafter about some of the articles exhibited, as well as of the exhibitors.

Of Major Wright's address, which was delivered on the second day, we cannot now speak at length, or give it the credit which it deserves. It has been printed in some of the papers, and in book form, and we presume will be extensively circulated. We shall endeavor to find room hereafter for portions of it, if not for the entire speech, in our pages. As printed, it is one of the finest and most finished productions we have ever read, and had the speaker delivered it as it was written and printed we think the audience would have been better satisfied. As it was he was entirely too lengthy, the people being wearied out before he got to the end. No man, however talented he may be, can keep an audience seated for three and a half hours in an uncomfortable position without wea-

rying his hearers out, and causing them to pay but little attention to what is being said. We make no objection to the quality of the address, but to the quantity of it. As it appears in print it lacks the impromptu sallies and illustrations of the spoken effort, but contains all the rich thoughts and valuable suggestions which entitles it to a high rank among similar productions of the best men of our times.

It was a meeting of farmers and mechanics—there being but few men of note in the assemblage—the Governor of the state, one or two Congressmen, one of whom, Hon. J. G. Miller, we are proud to recognize as a very successful and intelligent farmer, and a successful competitor for some of the Society's prizes. C. F. Jackson, of Howard—the veritable CLAIB, and author of the famous 'Jackson resolutions'—was there too,—not as a politician, but as a farmer, and one of the most active of the members of the Society. Then we had MAJOR ROLLINS, from Boone, the *speaking* Vice President of the Society, and the President of the Boone County Society, here, as every where else, by his gentlemanly deportment, kind and winning ways, and ready appreciation of appropriateness, giving spirit and interest to the routine of business. For ourself we shall always retain a grateful remembrance of his kindness to us, and his cheerful efforts to aid us both here and at the Boone County Fair. All the officers of the Society deserve all praise for the manner in which they discharged their duties, frequently unpleasant and disagreeable, and always laborious. We must not omit here to mention the indefatigable Marshall—McNEIL, to whom the ladies are indebted so much for his untiring efforts to keep down the heads of the 'lords' in front of the seats occupied by them, so that they could have an unobstructed view of what was passing in the ring.

Taking into consideration that it was the first fair of the kind in Missouri, and that of even county fairs our people had but little knowledge, it must be admitted that we have done remarkably well in this

effort. The show of stock was large of all kinds, excepting hogs and sheep, of both of which some excellent specimens were shown. Mr. McCormick's Cotswolds sheep, and Rev. Mr. Bell's swine would be hard to beat any where. The horses, neat cattle, jacks and mules came in well, but nothing like what will be next year. We regretted to see so little stock from St. Louis county. Except a two year old colt from Thomas January, we did not see a representative from our county. This we trust will not be the case next year, and indeed we think it would not have been this year had not the low stage of the water made it uncertain whether animals could be got to Boonville in season for the Fair.

Of other articles except stock the show was rather meagre, though some excellent specimens were shown. Of those articles coming more directly from the ladies, a notice will be found in the department conducted by our beloved companion, who, though in feeble health, accompanied us in our tour and took notice of those things. Of manufactured articles, except two mowing machines and a plow or so, there was not much shown, except by two houses in this city, Messrs. W. M. Plant & Co., and Alfred Lee & Co. Both these establishments made a good display of useful implements, not only of those for which premiums were offered, but of many other articles. The committee made a somewhat lengthy report, which we shall publish as soon as we can obtain a copy of it, and which as it was written by ourself and expresses our views, will set the committee before the country in its true light, and relieve it from charges, which, through misinformation of its true action, have been made against it by one of the city papers. We were much pleased with Lyman Scott's Little Giant corn and cob Crusher, which was so much ahead of the old plan practiced when we were a boy, of throwing the ears of corn into the eye of the upper millstone and then pounding them down with a club that we could not help admiring it. Many is the hour that we have bent our back in that interesting manipulation.—

There is no doubt from 25 to 40 per cent. to be saved in crushing corn before feeding it.

Todd & Brother exhibited their plantation mills; Plant & Co. exhibited Burrows' mill, and Lee & Co., exhibited Straub's mill. All these mills are good and received a great deal of attention from the company present. The importance of a good plantation mill is sensibly felt in this State, where, in many instances, water or steam mills are so far apart and not always reliable. A 20 or 24 inch mill capable of being run by two horses, with an endless chain, or sweep power, of either of these patterns, can be had for from 125 to 150 dollars, and we know no better investment for a farmer to make, who has a large family to feed and lives a considerable distant from mills.

Atkin's Automaton Raker received great attention from all present, and we regret it was not in the power of the exhibitor to have it in full operation. As it was the company could only judge of its operation by seeing it moved about the field by the hands of men. But even that was sufficient to obtain for it the highest ecomiums from all who saw it. Manny's Reaper was also well approved, and we think must become quite popular with the farmers.

We noticed a very elegant display of rich silk goods from the establishment of Messrs. Hubbel & Hunt, of this city; also silver ware from another house. Hats from J. Mc Neil; carriages from Osborn, Camp & Co., who brought home two premiums; and from Card; Stoves from Filley; and various other matters, not forgetting Fitzgibbons' daguerreotypes.

The premiums for the best horse power and thresher, as will be seen by the report, were given to Emery's machine. In these there could scarcely be said to be any competition. Messrs. Kingslands & Ferguson exhibited their sweep power against Emery's endless chain, and the Committee awarded the premium of the Endless Chain principle, rather than to that particular specimen of it. Emery's power is a good one, for all that, and its inventor has no reason to fear for it in competition with any rival. So of

the threshers, Kingslands & Ferguson's Combined Thresher and Winnowing was not considered as coming within the description of the machine for which a premium was offered, so all the committee could do was to recommend a gratuity to it, though it is most assuredly a good machine.

We tasted of the samples of butter, *officially*, having been placed on that Committee also, and can truly say there were several lots good enough for us to eat, and that is saying a great deal. We solved the problem why there is so little good butter sent to market from Missouri, while it is such a rare thing to find poor butter upon a farmer's table, and while so many of the farmers' wives and daughters excel in making the article,—and the reason is—they *eat it themselves*. Of the ten or twelve lots exhibited on this occasion we doubt whether there was one made by a woman who sells a pound of butter from year's end to year's end. They make butter enough to do themselves, but as for making butter to sell their husbands are too fond of raising large calves to think of such a thing. But never mind, we have laid the plan to get a dozen pounds next year, any how. Only one cheese was exhibited—very good; but to think that the whole State of Missouri could only show one cheese! There were two samples of honey, clear as amber, and any quantity of pickles and preserves. Of the latter we saw some very ingenious specimens, one in particular, of water melon rinds, very nicely engraved to represent agricultural implements, surrounded with the words, 'Missouri State Agricultural Society.'

Of fruits, the best display was made by Mr. J. W. Simpson, of Boone county; the largest apples by Mr. O'Rear, editor of the St. Charles Chronotype; the largest peach by Mr. Simpson, editor of the Boonville Observer; and the best grapes by Mr. Miller, of Cooper county. A fair show was made of very good fruit, though not as large as could have been desired.

The poultry part of the exhibition was not very much, or else we are not much of

a judge, very likely the latter. Mr. Jacob had a few very fine chickens, of the Chinese varieties, but after all we must say that we have no great opinion of the celestials, either with or without feathers. To our notion the English Bantams and Dorkings are far prettier and more profitable than any of the long legged Chinamen.

We shall have, in future numbers, something to say about the management of fairs generally, particularly State Fairs. Our fair went off well, but there were some things about it that we think might be improved a little, and as several of the directors requested us to give them advice how to manage, we shall embrace an early opportunity to state wherein we think improvements might be made. We feel a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and we wish it made as perfect as possible.

#### AWARDS—FIRST DAY.

##### WOOLEN MANUFACTURES:

Pair Woolen Hose, Mrs. James H. Baker, Cooper county, premium \$1. Pair Woolen Hose, Miss Eliza Chambers, do. certificate. Piece of Plaid Linsey, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, premium \$3. Piece of Flannel, homemade, J. W. & T. J. Winn, Boone county, premium 3. Needle-work, Mrs. Chas. Cope, Boonville, premium \$3. Needle-work, Miss Susan Spahr, Boonville, certificate. Fulled Cloth, factory made, Gibbs & Broadwater, St. Charles, premium \$3. Fulled Cloth Blankets, factory made, Gibbs & Broadwater, premium \$5. Striped Linsey, Gibbs & Broadwater, St. Charles, premium \$3. Striped Linsey, Gibbs & Broadwater, St. Charles, certificate. Worsted Embroidery, Mrs. Mary L. Saunders, Polk county, premium \$3. Worsted Embroidery, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, certificate. Fine Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, premium, \$5. Woolen Half Hose, by girl under 12, Miss Cynthia Givens, Cooper co., premium \$1. Woolen Half Hose, by girl under 12, Miss H. Myers, Cooper county,



certificate. Coverlid, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, premium \$3. Pair of Blankets, homemade, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, premium \$5. Pair of Blankets, homemade, Mrs. Thaddeus B. Hickman, Boone county, certificate. Woolen Half Hose, Miss Laura H. Branham, Boone county, premium \$1. Woolen Half Hose, Miss Laura H. Branham, certificate. Negro Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, premium \$3. Negro Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, certificate. Fine Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, certificate. Plaid Linsey, homemade, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county premium 3. Piece Plaid Linsey, homemade, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, certificate. Flannel, homemade, Misses Winn, Boone county, premium \$3. Flannel, homemade, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, certificate.

**HEMP AND FLAX.**—Hemp Linen, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, premium, \$3. Linen Diaper, Mrs. W. H. Bowman, Howard county, premium, \$3. Linen Diaper, Thomas Russell, Cooper county, certificate. Sewing Thread, Mrs. W. T. Thornton, Henry county, premium, \$2. Coil Bale Rope, John S. Estell, Howard county, premium \$5. Coil Bale Rope, George W. West, Cooper county, certificate.

**HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.**—Pair of Shoes made by a lady, entered by J. L. Minor, Cole, premium, \$3. Men and Boys' Hats, Jno. McNeil, St. Louis, premium.

**LEATHER.**—Upper Leather, Jere'h Rice, Boonville, premium \$3. Calf Skins, do. premium \$3.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—Two Horse Sod Plows, Thomas Russell, Cooper, premium, \$5. Two Horse Stubble Plow, Wm. Whitehurst & Co., Lexington, premium \$5. Double Folding Harrow, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, premium 3. Double Folding Harrow, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, certificate. Two horse Wagon, H. L. Wallace, Boonville, premium 10. Cutting Box, Alfred Lee & Co., St. Louis, premium 3. Cutting

Box, Wm. M. Plant, certificate. Hemp Brake, A. Smith, Alabama, premium, 3. Hemp Brake, Henry Garritt. Ray, certificate. Mowing Cradle, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, premium 2. Plantation Gate, plan and material, T. W. Sampson, Boone, premium 3. Plantation Gate, Jno. R. Berkly, certificate. Hind Gear for a Wagon, James Piper, Boonville, premium 3. Specimen of Horse power, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, premium 10. Specimen of Horse Power, Kingslands and Ferguson, St. Louis, certificate. Threshing Machine, Wm. M. Plant & Co., St. Louis, premium, premium 10. Threshing Machine, Kingslands & Ferguson, certificate. Corn Sheller, Alfred Lee & Co., St. Louis, premium 3. Corn Sheller, Wm. M. Plant & Co. St. Louis, certificate. Corn Crusher, Scott's Little Giant, L. Scott, St. Louis, premium 5. Wheat Fan, Wm. M. Plant & Co. St. Louis premium 3. Wheat Fan, S. D. Foulke. Ray, certificate. Atkin's Self Raking Reaper and Mower, as a Reaper, W. Brown, Boonville, premium 10. Manny's Reaper and Mower, W. H. Purse, Pike, certificate. Manny patent adjustable Northern Illinois Reaper and Mower, as a Mower, premium 10. Atkins Self-raking Reaper and Mower, as a Mower, certificate.

**ARTICLES OF WOOL, COTTON AND SILK.**—Patch work, worsted Quilt, Miss Mary Bledsoe, Lafayette, premium 10. Patch Work, cotton quilt, Mrs. H. G. Ager, Cooper, premium, 10. Patch Work, silk quilt, Mrs. J. H. Winn, Boone county premium 10. Patch Work, silk quilt, Mrs. G. R. Green, St. Louis, certificate.—Patch Work, white cotton, homemade, Mrs. J. H. McNeil, Boone, premium 3. Cotton Hose, carded, spun and knit at home from raw cotton, Mrs. E. Brown, Cooper county, premium 3. Fancy Bonnet, Mrs. B. A. Shepherd, Fayette, Howard county, premium 5. Fancy Bonnet, Mrs. Oldham, Howard county, certificate. Fly Brush, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, premium 5. Fly Brush, Mrs. Oldham, Howard county, certificate. Cotton Shirt, girl under twelve, Miss Laura H.

Branham, Boone, premium 2. Cotton Shirt, linen bosom; Mrs. R. C. Branham, Boone, premium 2. Silk embroidery, Mrs. R. C. Branham, Boone, premium 5. Silk Embroidery, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone, certificate.

### Second Day.

SILVER AND OTHER WARE, GUNS, &c.—Shot Gun, (double barrel, John Sites. Arrow Rock, premium 5. Edward Mead & Co., St. Louis, had a superior assortment of silver ware on exhibition, and chronometer watch movement, for which a premium was granted. Copper Ware, Brewster & Hillard, Boonville, premium 3. Marble Monument, E. K. Bedwell, Boonville, premium 5.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.—Gentlemen's Saddle and Bridle, James H. Piper, Boonville, premium 5. Lady's Saddle and Bridle, James H. Piper, Boonville, premium 5. Light Shaft and Top Buggy, Orsborne, Camp & Co., St. Louis, premium 7 50. Six seat Rockaway, Orsborne Camp & Co., St. Louis, premium 10.

IRON CASTINGS, &c.—Cooking Stove, "Charter Oak," G. F. Filley, St. Louis, premium 3. Spinning Machine, J. P. & F. Renfro, Moniteau county, premium.

PRODUCE OF THE FIELD.—Poland Wheat, 1 bushel, J. K. Ragland, Cooper county, premium 5. Timothy Seed, Mrs. Richard Gentry, Pettis county, premium 2 50.—Clover Seed, Julius Mallinkrodt, Saint Charles county, premium 7. Osage Orange Hedge, 1 year old, H. Kingsbury, Howard, premium 5. Model Portable Fence and Gate, John L. Hardeman, Saline, premium 10.

CORN.—30 acres White Corn, John S. Jones, Pettis. 30 acres White Corn, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Boone. 5 acres White Corn, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Boone. 5 acres White Corn, Mrs. R. Gentry, Pettis. The above entered and to be decided in November next.

TOBACCO.—Shipping Leaf, John Slack, Boone, premium 10. Manufactured Leaf, John Slack, Boone, premium 10. 1 box Manufactured Cavendish, Lewis & Bro.,

Glasgow, premium 10. 1 box Manufactured Cavendish, D. Spahr, Boonville.

ORCHARD.—German Blue Bake Plum, Julius Mallinkrodt, St. Charles, premium 2. Catawba Wine, vintage 1852. John H. Boller, Boonville, premium 7. Catawba Wine, vintage '52, John Volrath, Boonville, certificate. Peaches, best specimen, one variety, S. S. Seate, Cooper, premium 2 50. Peaches, best specimen varieties, Henry M. Myers, Cooper, premium, 2 50. Peaches, best specimen varieties, C. Jones, certificate. Grapes, best variety, Hon J. G. Miller, Cooper, premium 2 50. Best specimen Catawba Grapes, entered by A. W. Simpson, Boonville, premium 2 50.—Good varieties of Apples, T. W. Sampson, Boone, premium 2 50. Virginia Pippins, T. W. Sampson, 2 50. Samples of Quinces, T. W. Sampson premium 1.

GARDEN.—Sweet Potatoes. B. S. Wilson, Boonville, premium 5.

SUGAR PYRAMID, by Fox & Miller, Boonville, premium.

FLOWERS.—Artificial, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Boonville, premium 2 50. Lot of Pot Flowers, Mrs. D. Spahr, do., premium 5. Best Bouquet, Miss M. Spahr, do. premium 2 50.

DAIRY.—Butter, 5 lbs. Mrs. A. Gibson, Cooper, premium 5. Honey, Mrs. A. Keil, Boonville, premium 2 50. Preserves, Mrs. John Porter, Boonville, premium, 2 50. Pickles, Mrs. C. F. Æhle, Boonville, premium 2 50. Do. B. S. Wilson, certificate. Cheese, homemade, B. S. Wilson, do. premium 5.

### Third Day.

#### POULTRY.

Pair Shanghai chickens, one year old, R. T. Jacob, Cooper county, \$2. T. W. Sampson, Boone certificate. Variety of fowls, John Thorburn, St. Louis, prem., \$2. Cochon China chickens, John Thorburn, premium \$2. Pair Geese. John Thorburn, St. Louis, Prem. \$2. Pea fowls, D. Balentine, Boonville, premium, \$2. Guinea fowls, D. Balentine, Boonville prem., \$2. Muscovy ducks, D. Balentine, Boonville, premium, \$2.

**BREAD, HAMS &c.**—Barrel of Flour, J. & J. Harrison, Glasgow, Howard county, \$5. Barrel of Flour, H. Houtes, St. Louis, certificate., Barrel of Meal, Jas. F. Conner, Cooper \$2. Cooked Ham, Mrs. John Porter Boonville, prem., \$5. Cooked Ham, Mrs. R. D. Perry, Boonville, certificate. Loaf light wheat Bread, Mrs. R. Perry, Boonville, premium, \$1. Loaf light wheat Bread, Mrs. R. C. Branham certificate.

**LIVE STOCK HOGS.**—Boar, one year old, Thos. Tucker, Cooper, premium, \$3. Pair pigs, under six months, John Combs, Cooper premium \$5. Pair pigs. A. Gibson Boonville, certificate. Brood sow, one year old, Rev. W. G. Bell, Boonville, premium, \$3. Brood sow over six months, old, Rev. W. G. Bell, Boonville, premium, \$5.

**SHEEP.**—French Merino Ewe, Pauline, H. C. Douglass Cooper, premium, \$3. Imported French Buck, Murat, Thos. Russell, Cooper premium, \$8. French Merino buck, Charlemagne, H. C. Douglass, Cooper, certificate. Half blood French Merino, U. Billingsly, Cooper, premium, \$8. Cotswold Buck, one year old, C. McCormick, Cooper, premium \$8. New Oxfordshire buck, John Viley, Randolph county, certificate. Southdown ewe, two years old, John Viley, Randolph, premium, \$8. Cotswold ewe, C. McCormick, Cooper, certificate. Cotswold ewe, C. McCormick premium \$8. Cotswold Lamb, C. McCormick, premium \$3. Fat sheep. Cotswold, two years old, C. McCormick, premium \$3. Saxon Merino Buck, T. Russell, Cooper county, premium \$3. Spanish Merino buck, T. Russell, Cooper, certificate. Saxon Merino ewe, T. Russell, Cooper, premium, \$8. Saxon Merino ewe, T. Russell, Cooper, certificate.

**MULES.**—Saddle mule, Sally Givens, J. L. Morrison, Howard, premium, \$10. Saddle mule, H. Kingsberry, Howard co., certificate. Colt, Jack White, Howard, \$5. Colt, J. H. Estel, Howard Certificate. Yearling, R. D. Powers, Monroe \$5. Yearling, J. H. Estell, Howard, certificate. Aged mare, R. Sinclair, Audrain, \$10. Aged mare, Messrs Greenhaigh, Cooper,

certificate. Mare two years old, Kitty, R. W. Sampson, Boone, \$10. Broke mules, W. T. Thornton, Henry county, \$10. Broke mules, J. H. Estell, Howard certificate.

#### Fourth Day.

##### CATTLE.

Bull, two years old, John Ivanmeter, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$10. Sucking calf, H. Clay, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$2 50. Cow, Betty Vause, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$10. Spayed Heifer, four years old, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$10. Bull Calf, Marmion, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium \$5. Heifer Calf, Beauty, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium 5. Fat Cattle, spayed heifer, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium 10. Fat Cattle, two years old, Gen. Jackson, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium 8. Bull, yearling, Duke of Orleans, T. Jenkins, Boone, premium 8. Heifer Calf, Miss Balentine, second best, T. Jenkins, Boone, premium 2 50. Yearling Bull, Jerry Boyle, second best, S. Oldham, Ky. 4. Yearling Heifer, Kentucky Belle, second best, S. Oldham, Ky. 4. Aged Cow, Snow Drop, second best, D. B. Cunningham, Boone, 5. Bull, Oregon, three years old, A. W. Turner, Boone, 10. Fat Bullock, over four years old, Clark & Hutchison, Cooper, 10. Two Fat Bullocks, Sam and Charley, Clark & Hutchison, Cooper, 8. Fat bullock, two years old, Ned, Clark & Hutchison, Cooper, 8. Bull, five years Alonzo, second best, A. S. Walker, Cooper, 5. Heifer, Flora, two years old, second best, A. S. Walker, Cooper, 5. Cow, Cleopatra, over two years old, H. Lamme, Boone, 10. Cow, Rosebud, yearling, H. Lamme, \$8. Bull, Native Missourian, two years, second best, J. R. Estelle, Howard, 5.—Yoke Oxen, Thomas Russel, Cooper, 10.

**HORSES—BLOODED.**—Brood mare, Barok eight years old, John F. Williams, Howard, \$10. Yearling Stallion, Sir Henry, Samuel Kennon, Boone 8. Stallion, Chieftain eight years old, Levi Dickson, Cole, 10. Stallion. Daniel O'Connell, two years old, A. T. Wilson, Cooper, 10. Stallion, Young Hewlet, Payton Hurt, Cooper, certificate.

Mare colt, yearling, W. T. Redman, Cooper 8. Stallion, Howard, two years old, P. M. Jackson, Howard, certificate. Brood mare, Molly, over three years old W. T. Thornton, Henry, certificate. Stallion, Don Castor, over three years old, H. Dickson, Cole, certificate.

**HORSES—HARNESSES.**—Chester Ball, year old gelding, W. A. Oldham, Monroe, \$8. Pair horses, S. G. Elliott, Howard, 10. Pair horses, Mrs. R. C. Branham, Boone, certificate. Stallion, Canadian, seven years old, J. Sampson, Calloway, \$10. Gelding, Monte Christo, Jack White, Howard, 8.—Brood mare, P. E. Thomas, Calloway, 10. Gelding, two years old, H. R. Walker, Cooper, 8. Gelding, Wild Bill, W. Nicholls, Lafayette, certificate. Mare, Betty, John Crawford, Boone, Certificate.

**SADDLE HORSES.**—Bay Gelding, 6 years old, S. Cartright, Monroe, 10. Bay Filly, May Flower, two years old, N. Leonard, Cooper, 10. Stallion, two years old, John Sampson, Calloway, 10. Stallion, 2 years old, Copperbottom, H. C. Martin, Morgan, Certificate. Stallion, Canadian, 7 years old, T. B. Hickman, Boone, 10. Saddle mare, Sally Walker, seven years old, N. T. Redmen, Cooper, 10. Stallion, Grey Eagle, yearling, M. T. Jolly, Calloway, 8. Gelding, eight years old J. L. Stevens, certificate.

**DRAFT HORSES AND SUCKING COLTS.**—Mare, eight years old, Jno Sampson, Calloway, 10. Mare, eight years old, Mrs. Richard Gentry, Pettis, certificate. Horse, Prince Coberg, seven years old, Stephen Scober, Monroe, 10. Gelding, three years old, A. S. Walker, Cooper, certificate.—Gelding, John Bull, five years old, R. W. Boggs, Howard, 10. Gelding, five years old, S. W. McMahan, Cooper, certificate. Stallion, colt, yearling, Saxweimer, W. T. Redman, Cooper, 8. Sucking colt, Missourian, W. T. Redman, Cooper, 5. Sucking stallion colt, Dauphin, John F. Williams, Howard, 5. Sucking stallion colt, Pettis, Jno. S. Jones, Pettis co., certificate. Mare, Salina, two years old, T. W. Gaines, Saline, 10. Sucking mare colt, Tabitha, Jno. J. Kelly, Cooper, 5. Sucking mare

colt, U. Billingsley, do. certificate. Stallion, two years old, John Chafin, Callaway, 10. do, do, Young Hamlet, C. Hurt, certificate.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**—Jack Joe, 2 years old, W. Bradley, Cooper, 10. Jennet colt W. Bradley, Cooper, 5. Jack, Old Bullion, J. H. Estell, Howard, 10. Jack, Talleyrand, 3. years old, A. S. Walker, Cooper, certificate. Jack Colt, 1 year old J. W. Rollins, Boone, 8. Jack Colt Sanchico, N. Leonard, Cooper certificate. Jen-net, 7 years old, J. W. Rollins, Boone, 10. Jennet, Sontag, W. Bradley, Cooper, certificate. Jennet, over 1 year, E. E. Bass, Boone, 8. Jennet, over 1 year, N. Leonard, Cooper, certificate. Sucking Jack colt, H. S. Walker, 5.

**MACHINERY. &c.**—Washing Machine, Sabin's Patent, prem. Wire Cloth Smut Machine, H. Houts, of St. Louis, prem. Large Wine barrel, P. Gross, Booneville prem. Wine funnel, P. Gross, Booneville prem. Specimens of Book Binding, by Chambers & Knapp, St. Louis, journal and ledger unsurpassed, prem. Portable Circular Sawing Machine, R. W. Park's Patent Method of binding pullies, prem. Messrs. Wade, Stille & Co., of St. Louis, exhibited elegant specimens of Planing, tongued and grooved sash, prem. Specimen of Rotary Fan Bedstead, which upon being wound up before retiring, fans one to sleep, keeping of mosquitoes and flies; a very ingenious invention, by an eminent literary gentleman and bachelor, of Booneville. The model was represented fanning two sleeping babies.

The contest between Messrs. Hunt of St. Louis, and Paulk of Ray county, who exhibited wheat fans, there being some dissatisfaction, was referred to a special committee for adjustment, and will be reported on hereafter.

Messrs. Hubbell & Hunt of St. Louis, exhibited a beautiful show case of Fancy Dress Goods, which occupied a conspicuous position, and attracted much attention. Mr. Fitzgibbon of St. Louis, had on exhibition a splendid collection of Daguerreotypes.



From the Ohio Cultivator.

## Vermont State Fair.

It is not our purpose to give, at this time, a full history of the State Fair held at Montpelier on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September last. There were many items of local interest, but so far removed from the great body of our readers, that we should hardly be pardoned for relating them in detail. Between Vermont and Ohio, as well as other western States, there has been of late years a brisk trade in sheep and horses; much of this trade has been of an honorable character, and has resulted in mutual benefit—that is, they got our money, and we got their good stock in return, and both parties were satisfied. Another species of this trade, more profitable to the seller and fruitful of disappointment to us, has been largely carried on, and is still persisted in, which cannot be too severely rebuked. This consists in the buying up of fair bodied grade sheep, or such as has proved themselves unfit for breeding, and then by certain well known appliances, give them a *finish*, and send them to western markets. Many of this class of sheep are bought at first hands for three to five dollars and passed off as full blood Merinos, so that unless the buyer is a better judge than most farmers, he stands a smart chance of being humbugged. These remarks are not new, but they will bear repeating at this time, since they are as true as ever, and the best remedy we can prescribe, is to avoid all sheep peddlars who are not *known* to be respectable as well as responsible.

Our principal object in visiting Vermont at this time, was to examine and note the best flocks in the hands of men of reputation, so that we might hereafter be of more service to our readers in being able to speak with greater certainty, of the pretensions of those who deal in this department. And also on the subject of horses, with which we were more familiar, but still not too old or wise to learn something; in both these examinations we succeeded much to our satisfaction, and the readers of the stock department of the *Cultivator* shall be served from this information as opportunity may present, to the best of our ability.

The show of Sheep at Montpelier was the best we have ever seen, not so much on the account of the number—which was large—but on account of the excellence of the representatives of the several most popular breeds.—The largest display was from the celebrated flocks of A. L. Bingham, of West Cornwall. Mr. B. is one of the most accomplished flock-masters in America, and a faceious traveling companion from Illinois, after examining his stock and home arrangements previous to the Fair, very quietly remarked: 'What Bingham does not know about raising sheep, is of no

use for any body else to learn.' His stock, besides being of pure and popular blood, is kept in fine order, and comprises some of the finest animals of Mr. Taintor's importations.

Before going to Montpelier we visited our renowned friend, S. W. Jewett of Middlebury. His house is a rallying point of sheep buyers from all quarters, and were it not for giving him too much custom, we would add, one of the most kind and hospitable kind; and his accomplished lady, one of the best natured women in the world. Mr. Jewett had exercised a thoughtful generosity by procuring a free pass over the Vermont Railroads, for which kindness he, as well as the officers of those roads, are entitled to grateful acknowledgements. His reputation as an importer or dealer needs no indorsement of ours, as his wide popularity in the West, will testify. His importations from the French flocks of Victor Gilbert and Mons. Coughton, are of rare excellence.

We also examined the Spanish Merinos of Edwin Hammond, at Middlebury. We presume it is an act of simple justice to say that this flock has no superior of its kind in the world—certainly not in Spain. These are called Arwood Merinos, and exhibit a uniform excellence, which Mr. Atwood himself acknowledges, surpasses his own. W. R. Remele, of Middlebury, also has a flock of this stamp, and Messrs. Sanford and others, of Orwell. The famous Silesian and other sheep of Geo. Campbell, of W. Westminister, were on exhibition. D. Kimball, of Rutland, exhibited good specimens of a cross of French buck with Spanish ewes. D. & L. Eastman, of East Rupert, had a pen of what he called pure Montarcos sheep; they are unlike any other style shown, and bear a good staple. We shall not dispute the fitness of the title, for our friend Howard remarked that Mr. E. had just as good a right to call them Montarcos as his neighbor had to call his Paulars!

In the examination of Horses we were fortunate in being associated with that excellent stock editor, SANFORD HOWARD, of the *Boston Cultivator*, and were confirmed in our previous ideas of what is desirable in a good horse, by the concurrence in the main, of one so well posted, as he is acknowledged to be. Some of the most famous of the Morgan stock we find much smaller than is in request with the farmers of Ohio. The old 'CRANE HORSE,' now owned by Mr. Steele, of Stanstead, C. E., is of this character. He excited much attention, being over thirty years old, and but one remove from the original Morgan. 'Flying Morgan' is also a small horse, as well as many of the 'Green Mountain' stock. The 'Black Hawks' are taller, and the 'Woodburys' are the best filled out. The best cross in our eye, is that of Black Hawk stallions with Wood-

bury mares. We saw noble specimens of this kind. The best trotting was by a couple of Black Hovks in class of Sherman Morgans: one, the 'Myrick Horse,' owned by L. North, of Champlain, N. Y., the other owned by Hall & Co., of Manchester, N. H. Such trotting is not common. These are good sized and very powerful animals: the Myrick horse is a model of beauty and strength.

We cannot further particularize in this department: so good a display of carriage horses we have never before seen. There was but little riding, and that of a very indifferent character. The moral sense of the Yankees is so keen that they do not give countenance to Ladies' riding, and a female could scarcely appear on horseback at these exhibitions, without gross insult; such men ought never to look upon a woman except through iron bars, like the animals in a menagerie. We are not that modest sort of people in the West.\*

Aside from the show of Sheep and Horses, there was nothing worthy of special record; the pomological and floral departments were almost a blank, and the mechanical and domestic departments were about as well represented as we usually see at our county fairs. A few handsome Devon cattle were shown by Mr. Sanford, of Orwell, and a fine Hereford bull by Mr. Bingham.

The weather for the first two days of the Fair was very beautiful, and the 'City among the Hills,' was like some fairy scene. On the second day speeches were made by President WHEELER, of Burlington, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana. On the third day the rain fell in torrents, which cut short the speaking designed for that day. Good order prevailed throughout the whole, and altogether we had a good time.

\*We trust the time will never come when the moral sense of any community, east or west, will tolerate such displays. Nothing could more effectually ruin the Fair in the estimation of all modest people.—[ED. VAL. FAR.]

From the Ohio Cultivator.

### The Ohio State Fair.

The Fair at Dayton, last week, though not in all respects equal to the one at Cleveland last year, was on the whole, quite a successful one. The concourse of visitors we think was as large as at any previous fair in this or other states; thus evincing that there is no diminution of interest on the part of the people in these exhibitions; and although there were obvious deficiencies in the quantity of articles exhibited, and especially in the *management* of the Fair, which caused some complaint, it was evident that the people were disposed to be pleased, and if the State Board will profit by the experience of the past, and apply themselves efficiently to the work, they will be abundantly sustained, and the future will show

more rapid progress in improvement than the past.

The arrangement of the grounds and buildings for the fair was all that could be desired and great credit is due for the same to Mr. Steele and those who assisted him in the work—not forgetting the ladies of Dayton, whose taste and industry make *Floral Hall* so beautiful in its decoration and contents. Credit is also due to the marshals and police for the excellent order that prevailed within the grounds, and generally about the city. Nor did we hear much complaint or difficulty in procuring accommodations for the night on the part of the multitudes that thronged the place, and from what we saw and learned of the hospitality of the people of Dayton, and their efforts to provide for the wants of the crowd, we are sure they deserve all praise; and we hope that this example will be followed by whatever city may have the next fair.

We wish it were in our power to compliment the State Board, and the awarding committees generally, for the manner in which their duties were performed, but the numerous complaints, and the very general dissatisfaction expressed, as well as what we saw ourselves, compels us to assert that there is imperative need of an entire reform in the system of getting up and managing these fairs. We shall have more to say on this subject when we have had time to reflect upon it, and learn more of the views of the friends of the cause.

*The Show of Cattle* was very good—about the same, we think, as last year—omitting working oxen, which are but little used in this part of the State. Of Short Horns, especially, there was a fine display, although, from some cause, a number of the finest herds in the Scioto valley were not represented. It will be seen that a large share of the honors were taken by Madison and Clinton counties. None of the recent importation of Short-horns were present from Madison, but two or three of the Scioto importation of last year were much admired, as were also two young bulls belonging to Col. Sherwood, of New York. The Devons and Herefords, made a small but respectable show—the latter specimens were imported by Mr. Aston, of Lorain county. Of Ayrshires there were several good specimens—the best of them was Mr. Melendy's bull 'Dandy.'—The stock of young cattle, we thought was remarkably fine, and quite a number of sales were made, both of young and old, though not as many as some had anticipated. Our space will not permit us to speak in detail of the animals.

*Of Horses* there was a better display than at any previous fair, and this was by most persons regarded as the redeeming feature of the exhibition. The ring for showing horses was large and fine, and was continually thronged

by admiring thousands, while the various classes of Thorough-breeds, Morgans, &c., were going through their evolutions. The number of stallions exhibited was about a hundred. Of these about fifteen were called thorough-bred, and as many Morgan. The latter were evidently the favorites of the people, but not so it seems with the awarding committees. Quite a number of the Morgan horses have been brought to our State since the Cleveland fair; four or five of these are owned by Messrs. Blake & Williams, of Columbus, two or three by gentlemen at Delaware, and three or four by Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts, including 'Green Mountain Morgan,' one of the most noted horses of the tribe. All these in motion together in one ring, made a display that might well cause spectators to forget the deficiencies in some of the indoor departments of the Exhibition.

Sheep were not very numerous, nor remarkably fine, as this is not a wool-growing portion of the State. One or two pens of French and Spanish Merinos, on sale from Vermont, attracted considerable attention, as did also the stately Leicesters from Lorain county. A number of other pens of good sheep and lambs were exhibited, some of them fine Saxons, but we saw no card to designate their ownership.

Hogs also, were deficient in numbers, though several lots were of excellent quality. The Suffolk boar, owned by Mr. Melendy, was pronounced a good specimen of that noble breed; and two pigs of the same class, owned by Col. Sherwood of New York, were as handsome as pigs can be. There were also fine Leicester pigs from Delaware and Butler counties, and a good lot of Berkshires, but no one could find out their owners without great difficulty, owing to a foolish rule, prohibiting the affixing of the owners' name to articles entered for exhibition. This must be reformed.

The Poultry Show was quite large and well arranged. We noticed, however, that a large number of the fowls appeared to be half-breeds or inferior specimens of the Shanghai and other Chinese varieties. Some, too, were of the largest and finest descriptions; of this kind were numbers of coops said to belong to P. Melendy, as well as some others, whose names we did not learn.

Dairy and Farm Products occupied a fine, large tent, but were not sufficiently abundant to do credit to the rich Miami valley. The show of butter was respectable in quantity, and excellent in quality, but we must refer to the premium list (which will be published in our next), for the name of exhibitors. Cheese was less abundant, and not remarkable for quality, we should judge from a hasty inspection. Flour, bread, honey, starch, preserves, pickles, 'portable soup,' and other articles of food, were here; and a few good samples of

grain and seeds. Garden vegetables were good but not abundant, and the best, we believe, were from our friend Mock, of Columbus.

FLORAL HALL, was the first point of attraction, as usual to visitors. In front of this was a beautiful fountain, with its jets of pure water sparkling in the sunbeams, exciting the admiration of all spectators. This was the work of G. W. Prichard & Co., Cincinnati. It was supplied with water by a small wheel and force pump at the hydraulic canal near at hand.—Inside the hall was a pretty, but not very extensive display of flowers and fruits. There being no professional florist nearer than Cincinnati, and the Horticultural fair of that city being held at the same time, of course not much could be expected in this line—still it was by no means a failure. Of fruits there was a fair show, but not such as the Miami valley ought to have produced; and had there been no exhibitors from abroad it would have been quite disgraceful. Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., exhibited 150 varieties of pears, and some apples, plums, grapes, &c., and Messrs. Thorp, Smith & Hanchett, of Syracuse, 140 varieties of pears, and a good collection of apples, &c. R. Buchanan, Esq., of Cincinnati, had a large collection of apples, some pears and fine grapes.—J. Hoffner, Esq., of Cumminsville, exhibited splendid bunches of house grapes, and some rare plants, &c. H. H. Ernst, J. V. Petticoles and several other gentlemen also exhibited fine lots of fruit. Messrs. Heaver & Bice, of Cincinnati, exhibited some fine Dahlias, Verbenas, and other flowers, but most of the floral display was from the ladies of Dayton; among whom we name as prominent, Mrs. Jennison, Mrs. Steele, and Mrs. Pierce—but many others deserve also to be mentioned.

In *Manufacturers' Hall*, the first thing that struck the attention, was the amount of empty space upon the tables. Much surprise and regret was expressed at the apathy of manufacturers on the subject of exhibiting their wares, but we presume there can be some explanation given, and we should be pleased if some of this class of our readers would inform us of the reason for their refusing to exhibit. There were some good articles in this hall, but as no names were attached we shall not mention them in detail. Notice of a few articles will be found in the Ladies' Department.

*Mechanics' Hall* was but little better filled than the others, and did not seem to contain much that was new or striking. There was the usual complement of stores, and articles of Hardware, mechanics' tools, specimens of carpenters' and coopers' work, &c., &c., &c. Among the novelties was 'Coffeen's Patent Ice Cream Freezer,' which is very ingenious and portable affair and quite effective, we should judge, by the facility with which it furnished

well frozen cream. There were also several new churns, but not of much promise, and we think the committee did right in awarding the premium to 'Davis' Self Adjusting Churn.'

**Implements and Machines** were numerous and of good quality—not many of them really new, but nearly all presenting some evidences of improvement. And there again we have to regret that so few of them had any marks to designate the name or residence of the manufacturers, much of the advantage of the exhibition, both to spectators and exhibitors being lost by this omission. There was a fine display of plows—most of them from Cincinnati, and of very superior workmanship, as well as good patterns. The improvements that have been made in the shape and quality of plows in Ohio during the past six or eight years, are quite striking. Harrows, cultivators and rollers, also, were numerous and good—suited for almost every imaginable kind of crop and soil, and giving evidence that some farmers at least, are adopting more thorough system of tillage than formerly. Grain drills, seed sowers, and corn planting machines were abundant, and most of them we should judge excellent; some too, were new to us, but we could not judge of their value without seeing them in actual use. The corn planter of our friend Davis, of West Jefferson, pleases us better than any other we have seen. It drops the grain by a motion of the thumb, on a small lever attached to one of the handles. Another, called Case's, of Clarke county, operates in a similar manner, and is also said to perform well. Both are designed for planting in hills and rows both ways. A machine for sowing grass and clover seed, to be carried and worked by hand, we think will be found very useful, especially for young farmers and those not well skilled in sowing fine seeds. It is made by Messrs. Pritz & Co., Dayton. Geet's corn stock roller and cutter, from Clermont county, was exhibited for the first time at a State Fair. It was described in this paper about a year ago, and is a very useful machine where corn is husked in the field without cutting up the stalks. Of *corn shellers* there several improved kinds. One of these, (Reading's,) has been recently advertised in this paper, and was exhibited in operation. It is designed to work by horse or other power, and is the best we have ever seen of this class, shelling with great ease and rapidity, and doing perfect work. Several of the machines for working by hand power were also new and excellent. A homony and samp machine has long been wanted, and a very good one was exhibited by James Hughes, of Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indian. It is a very simple and efficient affair, can be made to work by hand for family use, or by power for mills, &c. It will also hull barley, oats, wheat, &c. Reaping, mowing and threshing

machines, horsepowers, &c., were present in the usual variety, and generally exhibiting improvements in workmanship if not in form. We had not time to examine them very closely. A very beautiful steam engine, by Pease & Co., of Dayton, was put up in *Power Hall*, and reflected much credit in its builders. A lathe turning machine, match cutting machine, and several other novel inventions afforded considerable interest to spectators; as did also a tall machine for drilling and boring Artesian wells by horsepower.

Our space will fail us to speak of the cider mills, straw cutters, cheese presses, fanning mills &c.; also of the splendid cabinet furniture and elegant carriages and that gorgeous *hearse*: what wretched taste to expend a thousand dollars in decorating a carriage for the dead! Who would be willing that their mortal remains should be carried to the grave in a vehicle designed to attract the wondering gaze of the multitude!

*Outside Exhibitions* were very numerous, and attracted great multitudes as usual.—Many of these were the varietal humbugs, we have no doubt, and some, as 'the fat girl,' 'a calf with two legs,' &c., were only suited to the lowest minds and most depraved taste.—We hope the time will come when such exhibitions will find no encouragement at our State Fairs.

Owing the absence of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, who was to have delivered the Address, Gov. Wright, of Indian, was called out for a speech, in which he acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the multitude.

For the Valley Farmer.

EDITOR OF THE VALLEY FARMER.—Sir: I noticed in No. 8 of your invaluable paper, over the signature of J. W. Wilkinson, a treatise on the subject of Well Digging, or rather that of finding water under the surface of the earth by means of a divining rod. His solicitation on this subject has elicited a reply. With this subject I have been more or less familiar ever since my early recollection. When a child, before my reasoning powers were sufficiently developed to pursue a subject step by step from cause to effect, I did not then know but there might be some truth in thus discovering veins of water under the surface of the earth, but I have long given it up as a chimera and thrown it aside in the plunder house of error and superstition. The water witch himself, though he may be candid in his supposed divining powers, is



nevertheless unquestionably deceived. I shall endeavor to point out the whys and wherefores, or the causes of this deception which I think I can sufficiently demonstrate to produce conviction to any sincere enquirer after truth.

First then, and probably not the least, the workings of this mysterious rod is owing to the manner or condition in which it is held. Secondly, to the size and condition of the rod used by the operator. Thirdly the points at which the rod or forked stick are held, and fourthly, the universal law of gravitation. A combination of these several causes will change or reverse the position of the magic rod and cause it to point to the earth's centre. The writer in whose hands this magic wand seemed to work so admirably, according to his own account, chooses just such an one as I would to work similarly, at the same time embracing all the above stated conditions. To make myself a little more explicit so that I may be the better understood, I will more fully particularize these several conditions. First, then, the plams of the hands are reversed with the thumbs extending outwards. In this manner the forked stick or diving rod is held and stretched out by the water conjurer to its greatest tension. Secondly, the rod being very small the operator is unable to obtain a firm and efficient gripe so as to prevent it from changing its position in the hands by the superior weight above. Thirdly, the point at which the divining rods are held are so far removed from the centre of gravity by the unerring laws of gravitation the upper point of the divining rod humbly makes its obeisance to the earth, water or no water. The water-witches as they are called, even pretend to tell at what depth water may be obtained under the earth's surface. It is upon this fact that the worth and value of their divination depends. For what encouragement would it be to the seeker of the aqueous fluid and at the same time not know when his labors would be crowned with success, whether at the depth of 10, or a 1000 feet? This is an all important fact in this water legerdemain, and the depth of the water is ascertained by the

several impulses (if I may so express it) which the divining rod makes before it comes to a vertical position. Every impulse of the rod measures just 2 feet down through rock and clay or what not. But the impulse of the divining rod may be accounted for by the conditions already stated and by the breathings of the operator, which alternately cause an expansion and contraction of the ligatures and muscles of the human system which thus affect the rod in its downward tendency. There is one fact altho' it may appear a little obscure which I will here introduce and if it does not entirely overturn this system of hydrology it will at least present a difficulty that will tax the ingenuity of its advocates to defend. Nature is immutable and unerring in her laws, the same in one country as in another, with modificationis owing to position, place, &c. All measurment is arbitrary. The length of a foot in one nation differs from that of another. The French measurment of a foot is something shorter than the English foot. Now this magic rod which calculates feet so nicely and exact in English would not work the same in France and in a Frenchman's hands. It appears there would be a little inconvenience at least. This inconvenience could be overcome by using the English measurement. But the French are a kind of Infidelic nation and perhaps have not the benefit of this new theory of hydrology.

With regard to timber growing near streams and rivulets leaning towards them is easily accounted for. The friction of the flowing stream is constantly removing the earth from about the roots of the adjacent timber, and being thus weakened by the removal of so necessary a brace the wind and the storm give them an inclination more or less towards the rivulet or stream. I have seen many a majestic tree so weakened at the roots by the same cause that it plunged headlong into the flowing stream, at the same time exciting no curiosity in the beholder, for the case was apparent and well known. The water conjurer in witnessing this fact instead of tracing it to the true cause would perhaps discover in it the

secret mysteries of hidden nature and confirmatory of his theory of hydrology. But one known fact in philosophy is many times worth a thousand unproved theories. If any water engineer will take a hazel or any other divining rod and it may be of his own choosing and fresh from the forest and will hold it in the manner in which I place it in his hands, that is half reversing the hands from the position that they are held by the water conjuror, so as to bring the nails of the thumbs upward. It under such circumstances the divining rod makes its accustomed vibrations downward as usual, then I, like the lawyer in the fable, will enquire into the affair a little farther. Should I be convinced by a practical demonstration and take a fancy to have spotted cattle by way of variety, I may then resort to a party colored rod which I will immerse into the drinking trough and thus produce the desired motley herd.

Yours respectfully,  
J. ROBERTS.

A gentleman traveling through Germany thus describes a novel method of fastening a horse, which he saw a German blacksmith put into practice:

'As soon as breakfast was over, I generally enjoyed the luxury of riding about town, and in passing the shop of a blacksmith, the manner in which he tackled and shod a vicious horse amused me. On the outside of the wall of the house two rings were firmly fixed, to one of which the head of the patient was lashed close to the ground; the hind foot to be shod, stretched out to the utmost extent of the leg, was then secured by the other ring (about five feet high,) by a cord which passed through a cloven hitch, fixed to the root of the poor creature's tail. The hind foot was consequently very much higher than the head; indeed, it was quite exalted, and pulled so heavily at the tail, that the animal seemed to be quite anxious to keep his other foot on *terra firma*. With one foot in the heavens, it did not suit him to kick; with his nose pointing to the infernal regions, he could not conveniently rear, and as a heavy hand was constantly pulling at his tail, the horse at last gave up the point, and quietly submitted to be shod.'

Plants are injured a great deal more by freezing and thawing often than by steady cold weather.

### Trouble among the Fraternity.

Doctor 'L. L. D.' blazes in trouble. For some cause or other he has got into difficulty with the Albany Cultivator, Genesee Farmer, Southern Planter, Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston Cultivator, and perhaps other Agricultural papers. The controversy is none of ours, but some of the matters involved concern the public. The dispute hinges on the value of 'Superphosphate of Lime' a new fangled manure got up by the Doctor which he maintains is more valuable than guano, or any other yet invented or discovered as a fertilizer, and which of course he labors with all his might to sell, making use thereof of his paper, the Working Farmer. These papers do not seem to agree with him in regard to the value of the superphosphate—the Genesee Farmer, a downright manure paper, maintaining that it is of no value—except perhaps for turnips—corresponding to its higher cost, and that all its results may be reached by a far cheaper route. The Doctor falls back on his analyses, and maintains that it is a good manure, because it ought to be so, by its composition: and twits his any antagonists with not being chemists, and therefore incompetent judges of manures.

We infer however that the real cause of the difficulty lies deeper than the superphosphate. The truth is, the Working Farmer has from the first, assumed an attitude of superiority over the Agricultural Press, which is highly offensive to many of the most respectable members of the fraternity. Its bearing has been such that it could not expect much sympathy therefrom, and we have always supposed that it would make the discovery in due time.

Then again the Doctor is always 'grinding axes.' He has on hand some 'Stowell Corn,' some 'Superphosphate,' or some 'advice' to sell; his paper being the medium of advertisement: thus giving rise to the inference of bias in what he says and does. We are not prepared to think, however, that this inference is always just, and perhaps it is not at all so; yet it is so natural that it must be expected. An active and enterprising Editor of an Agricultural paper makes—or thinks he makes—some discoveries, the benefit of which he desires his readers to share. It is natural enough too that he should endeavor to put them in the way of reaching these benefits; and as discoveries of value involve expense, it is also natural that he should wish to secure himself against loss. But if, beyond this, the Editor steps into the market, as a broker for the sale of every new *ism*; trading deeply in all the new sorts of hens, pigs, machines, manufactured manures, and other things of the kind, and taking care to feather his own nest, while the public in half the cases gets

plucked, he need not be surprised if there is an abundance of gall ready for him, before he is ready for it. We do not know that the course of the Doctor is really censurable in such particulars, for we have little definite knowledge of the fact, but there is an impression abroad that he keeps one eye looking sharp at his own interests, while the other takes care of the public.

As to this chemical question, we regard it as absurd that nobody else but a chemist is qualified to judge of the value of a manure. Of course none other could judge of it by analysis: but we are not prepared to admit that others may not decide by trial. We do not see why the editors of the several papers named cannot be trusted in their judgment of the superphosphate or any other phosphate when an opportunity for trial has been offered. Analyses may be quoted till doomsday against actual results and the public will always decide with the latter. That the value of Agricultural chemistry, so far, has been, and is, greatly over-rated by certain journals of which the Working Farmer is one, we have always believed and still believe. But we have seen no evidence that its prospective importance is over-rated by anybody. We look however for its fruits to be gathered, one at a time, and after intervals of fruitless efforts and losses. Its relations are so numerous, subtle and complex, that it is only after protracted study and numerous experiments, that anything can be gained. It is nonsense to think that every editor of an agricultural paper should be a chemist. That science of itself demands a lifetime—yes a multitude of life times. Its votaries are almost of necessity hobby riders, and no Editor ought to be a hobby rider. The Editor ought to have an acquaintance with chemistry as well as with every other branch of knowledge but the business of an Editor is enough for a common man. *Prairie Farmer.*

**HORSES AND TOBACCO.**—N. P. Willis gives the following hint whereby trees may be saved from being gnawed by horses, from which they suffer so much in exposed situations, when used as hitching posts:

"Strangers will tie their horses to the trees from which I can least spare the bark they eat off. I had just been washing the trunks of two or three evergreens with tobacco juice (said to be a six months disgorger for the worst kind of crib-biter,) when neighbor S., with his white locks flowing over his shoulders, and his calmly genial face beaming from under his broad-brimmed hat, drove down the avenue—a moving picture among the beautiful cedars and hemlocks that made them more beautiful than before. He tied his horse to one of the tobaccoed cedars, which the fine animal, a splendid bay, opened teeth upon, and immediately backed off to the length of his halter, taking an attitude of repugnance, in which we found him on our return."

### A New Species of Hemp.

We find in the Maysville Eagle, a communication from L. Maltby, of Mason county, in relation to a new species of hemp. The following extract conveys all that is of material interest:

When in France in the summer of 1851, I learned that there had been introduced there, the Sooma, or Chinese hemp, which was found to yield much more than the Russian. It requires, however, longer and warmer seasons than those of France to mature the seed, and consequently the seed was raised in Algiers and imported into France to be sown for lint—as it gave, however, a yield one-third greater than the Russian hemp.

It occurring to me that if our seasons were too cold to mature the seed, it could easily be raised in the South and brought here to be sown, and that the farmer would be amply compensated for the enhanced cost of seed, in the increasing production of lint, I brought the seed to this country, and in the spring of '52, Mr. C. A. Marshall and myself both planted seed of it, and I sent some to Louisiana. Mr. M. succeeded in raising seed here—finding it matured about three weeks later than the native plant. In Louisiana it was easily raised.

This spring, Capt. Payton J. Kay, near this place, sowed about an acre with this seed.—The hemp is now standing, and is some two feet higher than the native hemp sown on the same day, on an adjoining piece of ground. It will average nearly ten feet in height, stand thicker on the ground, and will not be ready to cut till next week—some ten days later than the hemp sown by the side of it. It is of a light green, with a narrow leaf, of deep indentations. It promises to lint very heavily. As far as any comparison can be made with the old variety, in the present green state of both some farmers think that it will give double the lint. But of course no accurate comparison can be made.

The ground occupied by the hemp will be measured and the production per acre carefully ascertained—and though such a season as the present, will not show fully its producing quality, yet there is no doubt that its superiority is so decided as to render it a great acquisition to farmers. *L. MALTBY.*

### TO CURE SHEEP-SKIN WITH THE WOOL ON.

Take one spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the skins as tight as you can, and hang them in a dry place. In two or three days, as soon as they are dry, take them down and scrape them with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes

the process, and makes a most excellent saddle cover. Other signs which you desire to cure with the fur on, may be treated in the same way. We can speak in favor of the above recipe. It does all it promises.—*Detroit Farmer's Companion.*

### Poultry Manure.

This is the most valuable of the farm manures, and is entitled to great care in its collection and use. Beyond the amount of water it contains, it is as valuable as guano, and therefore should never be sold by practical farmers to morocco dressers at 25 cents per bushel. The poultry house should be underlaid with charcoal dust, when it can be procured, so as to receive the hen manure as fast as made. The surface of this charcoal dust should occasionally be raked or removed off to one corner, with a portion of the dung.—This may be continued till the manure is required for use, when it should be thoroughly mixed with ten times its bulk of soil before being applied to crops. Where charcoal dust cannot be procured, well-decomposed swamp muck, plaster of paris, or even aluminous clay may be frequently dusted over the floor of the poultry house, to be mixed with this manure. The object of all this is to receive and retain the ammonia, so as to prevent its liberation from injuring the health of the poultry. All animals, man included, suffer from breathing the effluvia arising from their excreta, and this is particularly true of the feather tribes. Their natural habits in the wild state cause them to pass through the upper strata of the atmosphere and with such velocity as to readily rid themselves of the noxious gases given off by the surface of their bodies, and to be beyond any deleterious influence from the fumes of their excreta. We should therefore, in the poultry houses, make such arrangements as will prevent the poultry from inhaling these deleterious gasses.—*Working Farmer.*

### Milk for Manufacturing.

Milk now possesses other offices besides the production of butter and cheese, and the flavoring of tea. It has made its way into the textile factories, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico printer and woolen manufacturer. In the class of pigment printing work, which is indeed a species of painting, the colors are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to present a full, brilliant face. As a vehicle for effecting this process of decoration, the insoluble albumen obtained from eggs was always used, until Mr. Pattison of Glasgow, found a more economical substance in milk. For this purpose buttermilk is now bought up, in large quantities, from the farmers; and the required

insoluble matter is obtained from it at a fair price, far below that of egg albumen. This matter the patentee has called 'lactarina.' A second application of the same article, milk, has just been developed, by causes arising out of the recent high price of olive oil. The woolen manufacturers are now using the high priced article, mixed with milk. This mixture is said to answer much better than oil alone, the animal fat contained in the globules of the milk, apparently furnish an element of more powerful effect upon the woolen fibres, than the pure vegetable oil alone.—*London Mechanics' Journal.*

### HOW TO MAKE A JIBING HORSE DRAW.

An omnibus full of passengers was detained a long time this afternoon in Oxford street, by one of the horses turning obstinate and refusing to proceed; and notwithstanding numerous and persuasive arguments inflicted upon him by a large crowd of persons collected, such as digging spurs into him from the hand, sundry kicks and licks, cursing and swearing, &c., the horse would not advance; and when by manual force some ten or fifteen managed on several occasions, to move the omnibus a few paces, it resulted in nothing but a graceful *pirouette* of the whole concern back to the same spot, much to the amusement of the crowd, but not so much so of the passengers, who, I must admit, maintained the greatest patience and forbearance. Observing all the endeavors of the crowd to fail in making the horse move, I suggested to the persons interested a simple remedy used in India on similar occasions—that is to get a slight rope, and attach it to one of the fore feet of the stubborn animal, and the person holding the other end of the rope to advance a few paces, taking with him the horse's foot, when as a matter of course, the horse and omnibus must follow. My advice was at first ridiculed and laughed at, but after some more ineffectual attempts after their own barbarous and savage manner, a rope was produced and applied as described, when the horse immediately advanced, and the omnibus, in the course of a few minutes, was out of sight, much to the amazement of the rude and bigoted crowd.—I heard them expressing their wonder and astonishment at this very simple remedy, which should be more generally known in this country.—*London Times.*

### Milking Cows.

To insure the greatest yield of milk from a cow, she should not only be well fed and well tended, but also well milked. Now it is not every man or every maid, who can squeeze fluid from a cow's udder, that is a good milker. It is important, in the first place, that the



cow's bag should be clean. For this purpose, when the animal is stabled—as they are, or should be, during the winter, on all farms, and throughout the year by many—let the whole udder be washed with clean cold water, and immediately thoroughly dried with a towel. The advantages of this practice to the health of the animal and the healthiness of the milk are great and manifest; and in this way, too, we escape the black sediment of which milk-buyers so constantly complain, and which is nothing else than small particles of manure, brushed from the bag and belly of the cow into the milk pail. The hands of the milkman by this process become washed clean, of necessity; an operation too generally omitted by those who consider themselves neat and careful. The same process obviates, too, the supposed necessity of moistening the teats by milking a fine stream into the hands and washing the teats therewith,—a filthy practice followed by almost all men and too many women.

The udder being now cooled and cleaned, we are ready to begin milking. If the cow be well trained she will now extend backward her hind leg for your convenience, without a word accompanied with the command 'hoist.' They understand what is required of them, and need only at times, a gentle reminder. But it is singular fact that men who are kind in every other relation of life as husband, father, neighbor and master—are rough in their treatment of gentle 'bossy.' If they say 'hoist,' it is in stentorian tones; and too generally, the first intimation of their wishes is conveyed in a striking manner, by the edge of a heavy milking stool. Now a considerable experience among the 'milking mothers of the herd' has convinced us that harshness of tone or petty cruelty is not only not productive of good results but is extremely disadvantageous. Many cows, that hold up their milk to a cross milker, will give down freely to one more gentle.—And the sack of grain, or other weight across the loins, which is well used to compel the animal to give down, would have been uncalled for if a kind hand had always drawn her milk, or could soon be dispensed with, if gentleness takes hold of the teats.

Now the cow may kick. Well, we have in previous numbers of this journal shown that to return kick for kick is a poor method of converting Mooley from the error of her ways, but she may be completely cured by kindness.

When fairly seated, it is of the first consequence that the milking should be done without violence, and as rapidly as possible.—Many persons who pride themselves upon their fast milking, jerk the teats violently, and others will cause them to become sore by the pressure of their finger nails. The best milkers scarcely move their elbows, but with the upper portion of the hand grasping and com-

pressing the teat, force the jet of milk by the pressure of the lower fingers.

Whether a cow should be milked before, after, or during feeding is a question of minor importance, and must be decided by circumstances. R. L. Allen, in his excellent work on 'domestic animals,' recommends, if we rightly remember, that they be milked while feeding, for the reason, that while thus engaged they will more readily let down their milk; but many cows, at other times quiet, will be a little uneasy while eating, and anxious to get not only all that belongs to them, but a share of their neighbor's meal also. For this reason we always milked before feeding, that the feed might appear as a reward of merit.—Where one has but one or two cows, it is of course a matter of little moment.

In fine, we recommend to those who want much milk and good milk, KINDNESS and CLEANLINESS.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

### Gathering Fruit.

As far as practicable, all fruits should be gathered carefully by hand,—the apple, pear, plum, cherry and some others with their stems attached; for these fruits look and keep better with these appendages on. Strawberries, peaches and the finer varieties of the pear cannot be handled with too much care, for the slightest pinch or bruise is sure to occasion decomposition beneath it. It is an excellent practice to gather all such tender fruits in broad shallow baskets—(all the better if lined with soft cloth or moss)—having but one layer deep of the fruit in the basket at a time. Fruits may in this way be transferred to the shelves of the fruit room, or elsewhere without injury.

All baskets, &c., into or upon which fruit is to be placed, should be perfectly clean, otherwise the fruit will be surely injured thereby. We have seen fine looking pears which had been entirely ruined by having been kept, only for a few days, in cigar boxes, notwithstanding the precaution had been taken to wrap each specimen in a clean dry paper before depositing it in the box.

In gathering winter fruit even for home consumption there is need of some care and discretion.—Apples and pears as we have remarked, should be picked carefully by hand when they are not wet with dew or rain. The apples should be gently laid down, twelve or fourteen inches deep on the floor of a cool dry room, where they should remain to dry and season—as gardeners express it—two or three weeks. Then on a clear dry day they should be packed by hand carefully in clean dry barrels, which should be filled so full that a gentle pressure will be necessary in order to head them. We may if we choose, put up the fairest and best apples separately, marking them as first quality, and the rest as second quality, while those which are bruised or unsound, make a third class, valuable chiefly for culinary purposes. Those of the first quality may be packed in alternate layers of apples and dry chaff; or they may be wrapt separately in clean, soft

coarse paper, and put up like oranges, in barrels, or boxes. Sometimes we place two or three varieties in a barrel, as, for example, Roxbury Russetts at the bottom, Baldwins in the middle, and Hubbardston Nonesuch at the top, so that they may be accessible in the order of their ripening; but generally it is a much better practice to keep the varieties separate, marking the name of each with chalk on the outside of the barrel or box. The *confituriers* (confectioners and restaurant keepers) of Paris, pack winter apples, pears, also grapes, nuts, potatoes, &c., in tight boxes or barrels, having all the interstices filled in with powdered charcoal. These barrels or boxes are stored away in cool dry places where the temperature does not vary much from 40° Fahr., and the fruit keeps finely and for a long time. More pears are exported by the French than by any other nation. In putting up the fruit for shipping they pack it up in boxes such as a man can easily handle. The bottom and sides of the boxes are lined with dry moss or soft paper. The pears are each wrapped in a separate paper wrapper, and carefully packed in layers, in the boxes, the largest being put at the bottom. All the interstices are carefully filled with dry moss or paper.

From the gathering to the eating of a specimen of fruit, it should never receive any rough usage which would be sufficient to break an egg. Carriers and market men should handle baskets and boxes of fruit just as they do those containing eggs or glass.

### Underdraining.

A correspondent who has never seen any underdraining, wishes to try an experiment on a piece of meadow lying on both sides of a small creek—the ground gravelly, and generally too wet to bring good grass—and he desires practical directions how to perform the work.

We can only give, at present, very brief hints on the subject, as to treat it in full would require a volume. Cut the drains as narrow as the workman can stand in them, and at least three feet deep—let them run directly down the hill, so as to give rapid descent, which is especially necessary in gravelly subsoil; for if laid obliquely they will leak, and be comparatively of little use. As tile cannot probably be had by our correspondent the drains may be filled with stone or with brush as may be most convenient, the former being most durable, the latter more easily constructed. If much water flows in the ditch, and the descent is moderate, a free channel must be made for the water by placing a row of stones on each side of the ditch's bottom leaving a space of two or three inches between across both of these rows flat stones are laid, forming a covered channel. If flat stones cannot be had, hard or durable slabs will answer, but they will ultimately decay. The ditch is then partly filled with small stones, none being admitted half the breadth of the ditch; on these straw or inverted turf is deposited, and the rest of the space filled with removed earth. But there are several precautions to be observed, and the earth will soon fall in among the stones. If the soil is clayey much

less care will be needed, however than with lighter soils, those approaching the character of quicksands being most of all difficult to manage and control. The precautions are to place the smallest stones at the top, and flat stones, if to be had to close all cavities; and if the soil has little clay in it, to cover these stones with a layer of slabs, before placing on the inverted sods or straw. Also, if the soil is light or gravelly, a smaller portion of the ditch must be filled with stones, than if much clayey; because the water will find its way down through the former more readily, at the same time the less tenacious soil will be more apt to fall in among the stones if they are near the surface. In either case, an abundant depth of soil must be allowed for plowing freely over the drain.

When the streams are not copious, we are inclined to prefer, decidedly, the construction of brush drains, in all places where plenty of brush can be obtained; and these are more especially suited for the use of such as may have had little experience in underdraining, as they require but little skill. The ditches are cut in the same way as for stone or tile, and are filled with brush by commencing with the upper end and placing the butts downwards and the tops upwards, and so proceeding down the ditch by depositing an even layer so as to fill it, the tops being thus left in the surface, and the butts resting on the earth. When pressed down, they will fill about one third or one-half of the ditch; they are then covered with inverted turf, and the ditch completed by refilling with earth. Brush drains will last many years, the brush being excluded from the air and decay; they are less liable to obstruction from the falling of the earth than stone drains; and the water will always find ready channels among the branches for flowing off.

A rapid mode of refilling with earth consists in throwing it in with a common two-horse plow a long whistle-tree being used so that the horses may walk on either side of the ditch. This will be assisted by a tool made of two plank fastened together in the form of the letter V, and drawn open end forward, throwing the earth towards the center and into the ditch. The digging may be facilitated by plowing a wide double furrow where each on is intended to be cut; and if this is done with the Double Michigan plow, about one third of the depth will be excavated by the operation.

Where the whole surface of the field is too wet the drains should be cut at regular intervals of about three rods apart—if the soil is heavy nearer. If only portions of the field are wet, the drains should pass through these portions and be furnished with such side branches as may appear necessary—remembering always to give them as much descent as may be practicable. It should not be forgotten that a great deal of land that appears quite dry would be greatly benefitted by thorough underdraining, as has been actually proved in repeated instances. *Draining often proves one of the best securities against drouth*, by preventing the soil from becoming packed together when wet, and baking hard by drying; it renders it porous and friable, and highly retentive of moisture in drouth.

# The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 1853.

**WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.**

Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.**

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

## The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled-for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand—

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they have paid unless otherwise ordered.
2. That no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.
3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another year with directions to discontinue at the end of that time.

## Who will get the Saddles?

The publishers of the VALLEY FARMER, desirous to contribute to the advancement of Agriculture, and at the same time increase the circulation of their periodical, made at the State Fair in Boonville, on the 6th of October, the following proposals:

To any county in the State of Missouri, in which an Agricultural Fair shall be held in the autumn of 1854, that shall send in the largest number of new annual paying subscribers to the Valley Farmer, between the 15th of September, 1853, and the first of April, 1854, according to the population of the county (taking the United States Census for 1850 as the basis) we will give the best Ladies' Riding Saddle that can be bought in the city of St. Louis for Twenty Dollars, to be given to the lady that shall exhibit at the Fair 5 lbs of the best butter. The but-

ter to be accompanied with a written statement of the manner of making, which statement together with the butter receiving the premium, after the award shall be the property of the Editor of the Valley Farmer.

To the second largest number under the same regulations the best Saddle that can be had for Twelve Dollars.

Counties in which no County Fair is held may compete for these premiums, and have the awards made at the State Fair, or at any County Fair contiguous to them.

We hope every subscriber will give this proposal a circulation in his neighborhood, and if possible incite every county to enter the lists for the prize. We send out no traveling agents, but rely entirely upon the friends of Agriculture to increase our circulation. The Valley Farmer will from henceforth be the organ of the State Agricultural Society, and all information in regard to that important association and also in regard to the different County Societies may be found in its pages.

## Ralls County Agricultural & Mechanical Society.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a number of citizens of Ralls county met at the Courthouse, in the town of New London, on the 3d of October, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural and Mechanical Society. The meeting was called to order by Nathan L. Dimmitt, Esq., who made a few appropriate remarks expressing the object of the meeting, and the Hon. Judge Carstarphen was called to the Chair, Richard Boyce, H. Brown and John Ralls, Esqrs., each addressed the meeting on the propriety as well as the mode of organizing said Society.

Committees were appointed to draft articles for subscription, to draft a constitution and by-laws; to solicit members; and to procure an orator for the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court house in New London, on the first Monday of November next, at which time the several committees are requested to make their report.

The Van Buren Co., (Iowa,) Agricultural Society held its annual Fair at Kuo-saugue on the 12th of October. An address was delivered by Hon. G. G. Wright, and about \$150 distributed in premiums.

The Johnson Co., (Iowa) Fair was held at Iowa City, Oct. 12. Something over two hundred dollars and several copies of the Patent Office Report were distributed as premiums.

The Pike County (Illa.) Fair was held on the 5th and 6th of October, and we learn from the Pittsfield papers passed off extremely well. The Plowing Match, says Free Press, was skillful and somewhat exciting. The contestants were col, but every nerve was evidently strung; and there being but two, gave the contest all the interest of a personal struggle. The smallest man and most inferior looking team took the first premium. We hope to see a dozen entries at the next match.

### Jackson County Fair.

The Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair closed on yesterday. The course of people was large on both days, and great interest manifested during the whole occasion. Quite a number of strangers, from the different counties of the State, were in attendance, which gave our city an air of bustle and life. The Fair grounds were finely prepared, and for beauty we scarcely ever saw them surpassed. This was the first annual fair in this county, and from what strangers say, who have been accustomed to witness such occasions, the exhibitions in all of the departments was highly creditable to Jackson county. The first day was occupied in the exhibition of Domestic, Mechanical and Agricultural articles and products. The collection was truly gratifying to the visitor—particularly with the articles in the ladies' department, and Agricultural products. The Mechanical department was not so well represented. Indeed, we do not believe that the mechanics of this county have done themselves justice. We hope they may do better next time.

The second, and last day, was one of unusual interest, and a considerable amount of feeling was excited. This was the day that the Stock were exhibited, and the animals which were entered would have been creditable to the first farmers of Kentucky. But we

cannot enumerate the variety exhibited, at this time; we will speak more at length hereafter. We hope this first fair may be the beginning of a glorious future.—*Occidental Messenger.*

'VALLEY FARMER.'—The October number of this welcome monthly visitor is at hand laden as usual with a rich cargo of agricultural ideas. We have only room now to note a few of its general heads, viz: Tall corn; The farm and shop; Long wool Sheep; Chickens and Curculio; The fruits of 1853; Ring bone in horses; Hen roost guano; Wonderful discovery; Cultivation of straw berries; Apples for cows; Frost and Peach buds; Drilling wheat; Editorial correspondence, &c.

In the ladies' department are—Black nurses for children; Economy in candles; The husbandman; Basis of unhappy marriages; Preservation of grapes, and sundry other articles interesting to housekeepers and the sex generally.

You'd rather have your dollar than the 'Farmer' a year, would you? Well we wouldn't.—*Columbian Sentinel.*

SWEET POTATOES.—Dr. Wm. Henderson, of Audrain county, sent us the other day, by a friend, the finest Sweet Potato, we have seen this season. It measured 17 1-2 inches in length and 10 1-2 inches in circumference—well shaped and perfectly round, and ate most deliciously. 'Little Audrain' has produced the biggest Mule and the largest Sweet Potato we have seen this season. She is not alone famous in these particulars—she can now boast of as moral and industrious a community of people, and of having two as good public houses as can be produced in the State.—Besides, her future prospects are decidedly of an encouraging character—she now stands good for getting the North Missouri Railroad through her midst—this completed, and when the iron horse shall go snorting through her prairies, bearing to market the products of her soil—Audrain will loom up as one of the giant counties of Missouri, in all that appertains to intelligence, enterprise and a moral and thrifty population.—*Paris Mercury.*

FATTENING HOGS.—In the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, it is stated, by Richard Peters, that, in fattening hogs dry rotten wood should be constantly kept in a pen, that the hogs may eat it at pleasure. 'Nature,' says Mr. Peters, 'points out this absorbent (whatever it may be,) as a remedy or preventive. The hogs will leave their food to devour the rotten wood when they require it. I have not lost a fattening hog for more than thirty years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it. Some of my neighbors met with frequent losses of fattening hogs, till I informed them of my practice.'



### Fine Stock.

We examined yesterday, on board the Kate Swinney, several specimens of stock, recently purchased in Kentucky, by Mr. T. C. Anderson, of Callaway, and Mr. J. I. Hickman, of Boone counties, for their own use. These gentlemen attended the recent fairs in Lexington and Paris, Kentucky, and speak in high terms of the size and quality of the cattle exhibited, of which the purchases are by no means inferior specimens. We learn that the price of the bulls averaged from four to eight hundred dollars, whilst a calf, five months old, a present from Dr. Tarleton, of Lexington, to Mr. W. T. Moore, of Callaway, cost two hundred and fifty dollars. These cattle are all thorough bred short-horned Durhams, and although somewhat worried and fagged out by a tedious trip to this city, yet they plainly show by their delicate bones, size of muscle, measurements, and the peculiarly *flabby* appearance incident to this species of cattle when poor, of what they are capable. Their purchases are as follows:

One white bull, 2 years old, called 'Comet.'

One roan bull, 4 years old, called 'Bourbon.'

One roan bul, 5 years old, called 'Wellington.'

Of sheep they have forty head, and four different varieties, averaging in cost from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. They are the Cotswold, Southdown, Leicestershire and New Oxfordshire. Among these is one noble looking ram of the Cotswold breed, whose weight, we are assured, is near three hundred pounds. He is certainly as fine a specimen as any we have lately seen. In addition to these they have an assortment of China geese and Cochinchina chickens.

It always affords us pleasure to speak of the importation of any fine stock into our state, and we think that those of our farmers who go to this trouble and expense, are deserving of no little credit. We trust that Mr. Anderson and Hickman may reap an abundant harvest, in the increase and quality of their stock, and that their example may stimulate many others to a similar course.—*Mo. Repub.*

**PROSPECT FOR BREADSTUFFS.**—The New York Economist, of Saturday, (13.) holds the following language as to European demand for our product:

Since 1847 there has been no year in which the probable wants of Europe promises so largely as this. The harvests of England will yield for this year less in quantity, and poorer in quality, than for several years. The crops of France are poor, and recent storms have affected those of Germany. While the supply of food has, from this cause, diminished in Western Europe and in England, the consumption of the people there has of late been large, under the spur of gold developed prosperity. The crops of Eastern Europe, including the Danubian provinces and the Black Sea border, are large; but political circumstances are reducing the quantity and raising the exports from that region to Western Europe.—

From exports are prohibited by scarcity. The U. States are the only great sources of supply, which possesses abundance, and ample facilities for forwarding it. Both of these will be in requisition, and cannot fail to preserve, if not promote, the welfare of our countrymen.

**CURE FOR GARGET.**—We find in the Boston Cultivator the following letter from Dr. Wight, of Dedham, recommending a cure for garget. We have used the remedy for several years, and found it effectual in every case. The danger to be apprehended from iodine as a tincture is obviated by its use in the form of hydriodate of potash. The first is painted on the afflicted parts, and is powerful in obstinate cases, but there is always danger that it may stop the secretion of milk in the quarter of the bag operated upon; the iodine of potash applied as advised by Dr. Wight, is undoubtedly the best remedy that can be used.—*Ed.*

**GARGET IN COWS.**—*Messrs. Editors:*—At the solicitation of a friend, who has saved a valuable cow from the hands of a butcher, I am induced to make known through your columns a remedy for the garget. Some years since I met with a fine imported Durham cow, on the way to the butcher, the owner parting with her in consequence of her being afflicted with the garget. The owner had tried all the usual modes of eradicating the disease, after which he put her under the charge of a distinguished veterinarian, who after a six months' attendance, discharged her as incurable.

Deeming her a good subject for a treatment with iodine, and not knowing whether it had been used in the case, I purchased her for what she was worth for beef. At that time she gave but a few drops of milk at a time from one teat, the others had ceased to yield any—the udder and teats were swollen hard. I determined to make use of iodine in the form of hydriodate of potash, being solvent in water, and if it failed to exhibit its effects on the system, I would resort to an ointment, (20 grains iodine to 1 oz. hog's lard,) applied externally to the udder and teats. I commenced by giving 10 grs. of hyd. potash in a table spoonful of water three times a day, mixed in a wash of shorts and meal; and although the dose was unusually short for a cow, still, as it was giving unmistakable signs of effect,\* I did not increase the dose. In seven days she gave milk freely from each teat, and in three weeks she was discharged as cured.

The result in the foregoing case was so favorable that I advised my neighbors who had cows afflicted with the garget, to make a trial of the same remedy. I have known of its trial in at least forty cases, and in every one the cure has been effected with even the above named small dose. A larger quantity could be used with safety.

Any one acquainted with the effect of iodine on the human system, knows its tendency to produce an absorption of the mammae. Dr. R. Coats of Philadelphia, reports a case in the Medical Examiner, of the complete absorption of the female breast from iodine; but the mammae recovered their original developments after the lapse of a year. Iodine is principally employed in diseases of the absorbents and glandular systems. (See U. S. Dispensatory.)

Hydriodate of potash can be procured of any apothecary, and dissolved so as to allow 10 grs. to each spoonful of water, increasing the dose till it gives effect on testing the urine. **EBEN. WIGHT.**

\*Hydriodate of potash passes quickly into the secretions, especially the urine. It may be detected in the latter by first adding to the cold secretion a portion of starch, and then a few drops of nitric acid, when a blue color will be produced.

## The Family Circle

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

### Our Trip.

Owing to indisposition we cannot give so connected an account of our journey as we could desire; but we will give what we recollect. Our kind reception among our friends we shall *never forget*. We intended when we left home to keep a journal, giving an account of everything we saw that would be likely to interest our readers, and a description of the various places at which we stopped; but we were so unwell that we were able to write but very little, and all we saw of most of the places where we stopped was the street leading from the boat to our stopping places.

We left St. Louis on the Kate Swinney, which we think to be one of the best managed boats on the Missouri river. Everything is done in quietness and order, and the officers understand their business, and are not too officious in their attention to the ladies, pushing themselves in the ladies cabin at unseasonable hours, as some clerks are apt to do. We arrived at Boonville in season to spend a quiet Sabbath and attend church. We heard a good sermon from Rev. Mr. Bell, which well paid us for going. On Monday, after our day of rest, we again embarked for Brunswick. On board were a number of gentlemen who were going to that place to attend the dedication of an Odd Fellows' Hall. Among them was a clergyman of our acquaintance, Mr. Simpson, of Glasgow, who introduced us to a missionary, who is spending his life among the Cherokee nation. This gentleman gave us a very interesting account of that people at the present time. We were also introduced to Dr. Blue, former editor of the Brunswicker. We made the acquaintance of his wife and family, and spent a very pleasant evening at his house. We liked the retired and pleasant situation where they lived very much, but much more we liked the manner in which

they are training their little daughters.— While at Brunswick we attended the dedication of Odd Fellows Hall. The ceremonies were imposing. The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Homes, of St. Louis, under whose ministry we have set for months. We made but a short stop at Brunswick, and then set off for Independence. There we were very sick, and cannot say much in favor of the place, as we did not see much of it. We took a short walk from the hotel to a dry goods store, and were nearly suffocated by ungentlemanly men smoking in our face, as we attempted to pass them. Dry goods are more than a third higher here than in St. Louis, and because we were strangers they made us pay more than double for the little we purchased. We were glad to leave there.

Our next stopping place was Weston. We spent about a week at the residence of Dr. Beaumont, five miles from town, where we were hospitably entertained and kindly cared for, by the Dr. and his wife, who did all in their power to make us comfortable. Dr. B. is a useful and intelligent physician with a warm and generous heart. Had we been well that would have been one of the pleasantest weeks of our absence from home. We staid there three or four days longer than we intended, because we were not able to proceed, and the Dr. and his wife cordially persuaded us to stay, and we have had great reason to be glad that we did. We were very much disappointed in not seeing them at the State Fair, where we reserved a place for them that was offered us by the kindness of Mr. E. W. Brown and his wife.

When we left Weston we intended to stop at Lexington, Brunswick, Arrow Rock, and some other places on our way back to Boonville, but when we passed those towns we were too sick to leave our state room, but kept on to Boonville, and hastened to the hotel of Col. Peirce, and went into a comfortable room which we left not long before, and were made as comfortable as it was possible for us to be, considering we were so unwell. We had

another quiet rest over the Sabbath, but were not able to attend church, nor were we able to see any of our friends during the few days we stopped at that time.

On Monday we set off for Columbia, to attend the Boone County Fair. We were surprised and pleased to see the good order and taste displayed in preparing the grounds for the exhibition. It was gratifying to see so great a display of domestic articles—the industry of the ladies. Here were blankets of the finest texture, jeans, carpetings, hosiery, flannel, besides numerous quilts, with such an enormous amount of work in them that we cannot say a word in their favor. We consider the making of them a useless and even sinful waste of time—time the makers had better employ in cultivating their own minds or those of their children, or in darning and patching. For our part we had rather have seen one pair of well darned stockings, than all the fine quilts that were displayed. But the ladies did well in their *useful* articles, and they deserve praise. There was some excellent butter, preserves and pickles. This Fair was as well, if not better conducted than any of the fairs we have attended this fall. The President and Marshal did their speaking in so loud and clear tones that we not only saw but understood everything that was going on. Major Rollins very politely and generously recommended the *Valley Farmer*, not forgetting our own humble efforts, for which kindness we feel very grateful. We had a comfortable night's rest at his house, and became some acquainted with his intelligent wife and pleasant family. While we were in town we were entertained at the house of Col. Switzler.

We left Major Rollins' on Saturday morning for Rocheport, in hopes of getting a boat for Boonville so as to rest there over Sunday, but there was no boat that we could get till Sunday, and on *that* day we would not, nor will not travel. We rested at Rocheport till Monday morning, the first day of the Boonville Fair. We started off early in a coach, and arrived there in as good season as those who went up on

Sunday, much refreshed by our invigorating and quiet rest, and were comfortably entertained at the house of Mr. H. M. Myers, which really seemed another home to us while we attended the State Fair. We were at the fair grounds in good season, and saw a fine display of ladies' industry, including such articles as we saw at the Columbia Fair, besides bread and boiled hams, and socks knit by little girls, which pleased us much. Mr. Myers' little girl of *seven* got the certificate, we thought she deserved the premium, considering her age, so we gave her the premium, and she gave us the socks, which we keep to show what *little* girls can do. We could not tell the difference between the certificate and premium butter, except there was rather more fancy work in moulding it. Mrs. Porter of Boonville, got the premium for butter, and Mrs. Perry for bread. We hope there will be more competition in these articles next year.

While at Boonville and Columbia we met with many warm friends, some that we had wanted to see, but had never before had the opportunity. It pleased us much to see how our poor endeavors to be useful are appreciated; and to hear our department spoken of with so much approval was very encouraging to our humble self. We had rather know that we are kindly spoken of by both sexes, than to be known as the head and leader of the unscriptural Woman's Rights party, and have our name received abroad as the great one among them, and appear as an enemy to those whom God in his wisdom and kindness has appointed to be the defenders and guardians of the gentler sex. We had rather have the entire confidence and affectionate sympathy of our beloved husband, than to be placed at the head of his business, and have every man connected with it come and go at our bidding. We hope these distracted notions will never spread among us of the West. We have some among us who are advocates of these strange notions, and will try to spread them.

After having been absent from home—

'sweet home'—for more than four weeks, we set off on the Clendenen for St. Louis.

The Clendenen is a boat we cannot recommend to our friends. The ungentelemanly conduct of the first clerk—the noise and confusion all over the boat, especially in the ladies' cabin, occasioned by the intrusion of gentleman who had no business there, led there by the example of the clerk—these *men*, we do not call them *gentlemen*, sought out the immodest, rude *girls*, we will not call them *ladies*—kept up such a noise, with unbecoming behavior, as utterly to astonish and confound the rest of the respectable and orderly passengers, preventing their rest and comfort. The men staying in the ladies' cabin till the doors were closed—keeping up a loud and boisterous noise with these girls. Their mothers were with them, encouraging them in their misdemeanors, and even joining in their noise.

While we were on our trip home, there was an awful and wicked deed committed, resulting in the death of the steward, a free and intelligent mulatto, who was cruelly beaten for taking the part of his sister, or near relation, whom the clerk had insulted and beaten without any just cause. It was said that he jumped overboard to escape being beaten to death. We look upon the deed as an actual murder.

The day before we left Boonville, we made the acquaintance of Mrs. Dr. Thornton, of Henry county, a very domestic and industrious lady, who took the premium for some linen thread, the best home made thread we ever saw. She also showed several pairs of excellent and well knit hose—some fine linen ones she had knit twenty years before; one pair she kindly presented us, and we keep them as a specimen of patient industry. We value them much, and think such articles more worthy of a premium than the fancy quilts.

In our next number we will give some account of the other fairs we have attended this fall.

**BAKED APPLES.**—The person who has eaten baked sweet apples with milk, needs no commendation of the article. But those who have tart

apples only, may secure a delicious dish by the following process: Pare them, if thick skinned; cut out the largest portion of the core from one end, and place the fruit on well glazed earthen dishes or pans, with the cored end upwards, and the cavity filled with refined powdered sugar; then bake them.

For the Family Circle.

### Scolding and Threatening.

MRS. ABBOTT:—There is one matter of perpetual concern to the readers of the Valley Farmer that has escaped the notice of its contributors, I mean scolding and threatening children and servants. The greater part of the production of some of our farmers is children; but no great show of attention is bestowed by many of them, at least not well directed attention, on this important production. Mothers act the virago and termagant, rather than paternal guardians. This subject presents interests of greater moment to the farmer, scolders and threateners, than the productions of the soil. Many parents cannot punish a child or servant, until a regular series of insults, threats, and low flung abuses have been dealt out to the offending party. They also give time to the proper working up of their tempers, that they may be as furious as nature will admit, at the time of the chastisement. It is an established fact that anger and abuse beget anger and resentment. But to make a short article I will advise and close. Parents, never insult, abuse by rough language, scold or threaten your children or servants. Always treat them with firm politeness and affection. If you chastise do it as a christian duty, and with a christian feeling void of anger. Then your children will love and respect you: obedience and a desire to do right always follow. Punish with the same feelings you would give a bitter dose of medicine; for death may soon rob you of your charge. Christianity and common sense approve of this system. J. M. M.

**THE POOR BOY.**—Don't be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow.—It is no mark of disgrace. It is no mark of disgrace it speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket than hear one profane or vulgar word escape from your lips, or smell



the fumes of tobacco in your breath. No good boy will shun you because you can not dress as well as your companions; and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance, say nothing, my good lad, walk on. We know many a good and rich man, who was once as poor as you. There is our next door neighbor in particular, now one of our wealthy men: who told us a short time since, that when a child, he was glad to receive the cold potatoes from his neighbor's table. Fear God, my boy; and if you are poor, but honest, you will be respected a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man; and were addicted to bad habits.—*Youth's Penny Gazette*.

#### The Printer's Secret.

'You can take this case,' said the foreman; 'here is a stick—here is some copy; and if you would like a quiet and steady partner, you will find this gentleman still enough in all conscience.'

The 'partner' merely looked up and faintly smiled in acknowledgement of the foreman's compliment, and kept on with his work; while the foreman turned away to attend to something else.

We worked on steadily until dinner, as we were in a hurry to get the paper up, without exchanging a word, or even a look. In the afternoon I had more leisure to study the physiognomy of my neighbor. He was a young man of about three or four and twenty, with handsome features and a rather intellectual cast of countenance. His face was quite pale, and the raven darkness of his hair, eyebrows and eyes, made me immediately come to the conclusion, after thoroughly studying his physiognomy, that he was a hard student during his leisure hours, or that, depriving himself of the recreation of books, or other sources of enjoyment, he spent all his waking hours at the case. The latter supposition proved correct.

As day after day passed by I became more acquainted with him; and I found him to be a singular character. Beneath his stand he had constructed a kind of closet, which contained a spirit lamp, a mattress with bedding, a few cooking utensils, and a small stock of the plainest kind of food. When the hours for meals arrived, he would light his lamp, and putting some food over it to cook, would work until the rest of the hands had left the office, when he would sit down to his frugal repast. He worked incessantly during work hours, hardly leaving the office, unless to purchase food or upon some errand of that kind. Mor-

ning, noon and night, when I returned from my meals, I invariably found him at his case, working away with all his might, as if some great issue depended upon the improvement of every minute. I suppose he slept upon the cot which he kept in his closet; but as he was always at work when I left at night and when I returned in the morning, I could not positively assert that he did so. I am not very garrulous, especially when employed at the case, and as he would not first address me, I would not speak to him; so while the fun and joke were passing round the other cases, we were as silent as the grave. I was not long in discovering that there was some mystery connected with him, and that his intense application to labor was not prompted merely by a desire to make money; for if there is any thing in phrenology, judging from the formation of his head, he was the very one of whom I would have selected from a score for a spend-thrift. Occasionally his cheeks would flush, his eyes light up, and a happy smile overspread his countenance; then the smile would go away his eyes would fill with tears, while an expression of sadness—almost despair—would seat itself upon his countenance. I have been tempted a thousand times to ask him the cause of this, but as he appeared so cold and isolated I refrained from doing so, as it is not pleasant proffering sympathy unasked.

'Well, how do you like your neighbor?' asked one of the journeymen of me as we were descending the stairs one evening.

'I can hardly make him out,' said I; 'he appears to be a strange sort of being. You are better acquainted with him than I; how do you like him?'

'For my part, I hate him, and what is more he has not a friend in the whole office. That fellow has been here for three months, and he has hardly spoken to any one. A man who makes such bills as he does, and hoards up his money like a miser I have very little friendship for. We wouldn't any of us care so much if he would be a little sociable and spend a dollar, or even a dime occasionally; but no—every five cent piece he gets he hangs on to as if he was afraid the eagle on it would spread its wings and fly away with it, doing him out of a five cent piece. But he can't stay here long. We have insulted him a dozen times; and he has less spunk than I think he has if he don't resent it some day. We'll get him unto a quarrel then, and have him discharged.'

'But,' said I, 'do you know any thing about his history? He may have some all-absorbing end to accomplish, which is the cause of this untiring assiduity. You should have a little charity for the fellow, and I taking Crockett's motto 'be sure you're right before you go ahead.'

'No, we know nothing of him and if circumstances are as you suppose, it will be his own fault, if they are discovered too late, for we have tried often enough to scrape an acquaintance with him. You had better not take up on his side if you do not wish to incur the displeasure of the whole office. Good night.'

I had some charity for the fellow and was resolved to see him righted should he get into difficulty. I soon saw that he was very unpopular, and that I, as I felt rather disposed to make allowances for him, was considered his friend. Many were the jokes cracked at our expense; whenever the 'Quaker corner' (as the place occupied by us had been dubbed) was mentioned, an universal titter ran round the office. These little things irritated me some, but as I was not the principal object at whom these arrows were aimed, I resolved to forbear and let him be the first to speak.

'I say, fellows,' said a rowdy looking customer who went by the name of Zeke, 'do Quakers ever have camp-meetings?'

'Yes,' answered another, 'they have a camp meeting over there in Quaker corner every night. That fellow camps out upon the floor every nap he takes.'

'Well,' said another, 'I've heard of boarding at the market house and sleeping on the bridge, but I never saw an illustration of it before.'

'Wonder if they would'nt take in boarders?' asked the first speaker; 'I'll see if they don't want the rules and regulations of the house printed; if they do; I'll board out the bill.'

I glanced at my neighbor, to see how he bore this ridicule. His face was flushed and his lips firmly compressed, as if to choke down the rising indignation. But he said not a word; I fancied however, that he picked up the type faster than usual.

Things could not go on in this way much longer, for as godlike a quality as forbearance is, it can not hold out against everything. I saw that a storm was gathering and prepared to act my part as a man when the storm burst forth.

It was Saturday afternoon the hands were arranged around the 'stone,' with their bills, in their hands waiting to be paid off. 'Quaker' happened to be at one end of the 'stone,' and immediately opposite him stood 'Zeke.' As usual, 'Quaker' was the 'observed of all observers,' and sly whispers, which were answered by a titter or a nudge of the elbow, passed round the group. As the foreman paid 'Quaker' the amount due him he gave him a new quarter dollar to make out the change. This did not escape 'Zeke's' eye, and he said in a tone loud enough to be heard by all—

'If the eagle on that quarter had life and I were a State prison convict, I would not swap places with it, for my confinement, would be

far preferable to being squeezed to death.'

This was the hair that broke the camel's back. With the exclamation 'you scoundrel!' he made one bound, and with a stunning blow brought 'Zeke' to the floor.—Then jerking off his coat and placing himself in a fighting attitude, he turned to the astonished group with 'come on now cowardly ruffians. If you cannot let me alone peacefully, I will make you do it by force. I have borne your insults long enough, and if you have any more to offer, come on with them!'

This challenge was sufficient. Coats came off and sleeves were rolled up in a minute. I saw my friend would be apt to get the worst of the fight, and forcing him into a corner, I exclaimed—

'Gentlemen, one word if you please! It would be cowardly for you all to attack this man; I will not see it done. And if you will I have something here (tapping my breast significantly) that will stop it. He is not to blame. He has only resented an insult which any of you would have done. You have all insulted him because he has conducted himself strangely; let him explain his conduct, and perhaps we can make up our quarrel. He owes you an explanation—if not to you he certainly does to me. And, now, sir,' said I, turning to him, 'I demand it of you as a right.'

He hesitated a moment. 'Come, my friend,' said I, 'let us have it, whatever it is, and at once put an end to this quarrel.'

'Well gentlemen,' he said, 'I am not disposed to lay my private affairs open to public gaze, but I suppose I must do it for once. You must know, then, that from my earnings I must not only support myself, but my mother, two sisters and three small brothers, who reside in a distant State. I could earn enough at home to support them well, but my reason for coming here is this: one of my sisters who is now a beautiful girl of sixteen, and the pet of the family, has been blind from birth. We had no hope of her ever acquiring the faculty of sight, and were content to abide by what we thought a dispensation of Providence. But recently I have seen a case similar to hers—a young man who was restored to sight by an eminent physician of Paris. I have corresponded with that physician, and he has high hopes that in my sister's case he can effect a cure. This, gentlemen, is what I have been laboring for since I have been here—to raise funds sufficient to take her to Paris. I love that sister as I do my own life;—I have labored day and night—have deprived myself of many comforts, and borne your taunts and jeers for her sake. But I can bear it no longer. If you are men you will desist; if you do not, I warn you to beware of the consequences!'

'Zeke' had risen to his feet and heard all my friend had said. As he listened to the 'Quaker,' I could see the moisture coming to his eyes; and when he had finished he stepped forth, and grasping 'Quaker's' hand, while the tears trickled down his face, he said, in a voice quivering with emotion—

My noble fellow, we have wronged you deeply, and I for one ask your forgiveness. Had you but told us what your object was we would not have placed a single obstacle in your way.'

'I forgive you freely, sir—I forgive you all said the 'Quaker.'

'And how much have you to raise yet, I asked, 'before you will have the requisite sum?'

'About one hundred & fifty dollars. If I have my health, and continue to make good bills, I shall be ready to start for Europe in about two months.'

'You won't have to wait that long,' said 'Zeke' laying the money he held in his hand upon the stone, 'if my week's wages, every cent of which you are welcome to, will help you along any. Come boys,' he added, 'how many of you will follow suit?'

'Well, there's mine,' said Jim, lying an X upon the pile, 'and mine,' and mine,' and mine,' said a dozen voices, as each hand deposited an equal amount, until they had made quite a pile of bank bills.

'There, stranger, take that, and may God prosper you,' said 'Zeke,' tendering him the money.

'No, gentlemen,' answered the 'Quaker,' 'I thank you for your liberality, but I cannot take your money. I am no beggar; all I ask is that I may be allowed to do my work without being disturbed.'

'But you must take it,' urged 'Zeke,' growing warm, 'we owe it to you and you shall take it. We've done you a great wrong—we've abused you—and we have no other way of making amends. beside, if you don't take it it will be spent before Monday morning, and I know that for my part it will be much pleasanter to commence the week with the consciousness of having appropriated my money in a sensible way than with the foggy head, aching limbs, and empty pockets which always follow a 'free and easy.'

Still the stranger hesitated.

'Take it—take it for your sister's sake,' said two or three voices.

'I accept it, gentlemen,' said the 'Quaker,' 'as you say, for my sister's sake, and I hope to be able some day to return it, principal and interest.'

'Quaker' left for Paris shortly after; and in a few months we had the satisfaction of hearing that his sister was completely restored to sight, and that they were on their way home.

I have heard from him several times since. His 'lines have been drawn in pleasant places,' and he is now a judicial functionary in a neighboring State—Kentucky.—*Aurora Standard.*

**TO MAKE PURE WHITE SOAP.**—Take soda in crystals, and put it in a barrel with a layer above of quick lime, and pour warm water upon it, suffering the liquor to leach out in the same manner that ashes are leached out in the woods for making crude potash. This liquor should be filtered through straw, for the purpose of having it pure and clear. Its specific gravity should be 1,040 in the hydrometer. To every gallon of this lye, 11 lbs of melted suet or white tallow should be added, and it should be kept boiling gently, in a clean kettle for four hours. It should then be completely saponified, which can easily be tested by immersing a flat knife in it. When completely saponified it will shake on the spatula. The fire should then be drawn from the furnace, and a handful of salt, dissolved in cold water thrown in. This is to cool the soap and separate it from the water. It can then be run off in frames, and when cool cut it into proper cakes. This is good soap, and it is well adapted to making into toilet and other soaps.—*Scientific American.*

**DUTIES OF EDUCATED WOMEN.**—The education of women, like that of men, should tend to prepare them for their duties; the difference of their employments, will, of course, render their studies different. It is the duty of woman to educate her children, the boys until a certain age, and the girls until they are married. How much wisdom is requisite to manage the disposition of each child, so as to guide their intellects, manage their humors, to anticipate the effects of their growing passions, and to rectify their errors. How much prudence should a mother have in order to maintain her authority over them, without losing their confidence. Surely the mother of a family ought to possess a religious, mature, firm, mind, acquainted with the human heart. St. Paul attaches such importance to the education of children, that it is by 'mothers that the souls of children are saved.' I shall not attempt to specify all that they ought to know, in order to educate their children well. To do this it would be necessary to enter into an entire detail of their studies; but we must not omit the subject of economy. Women in general are apt to neglect it, and think it proper only for the lower classes; those women especially who are brought up in idleness and indolence, disdain the detail of domestic life. It is nevertheless, from ignorance that the science of economy is despised. The polished Greeks and Romans took care to instruct themselves in this art. That mind is of a low order which can only speak well, and cannot act well; we often meet with women who utter wise maxims, yet nevertheless are very frivolous in their conduct.

### Bourbon Stock Market

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier who writes from Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., on the occasion of a court day, says:

This is indeed the great stock mart of Kentucky and the West. Mules are driven here from Missouri, Illinois and other distant points and dealers to the South and the West Indies keep regular agents here to buy. Cattle are also brought here from different parts of this and other States, and cattle dealers from Cincinnati and other points regularly attend to purchase. From 1,000 to 3,000 head of mules are generally here and almost as many cattle, besides horses and other stock. Negroes, carriages, agricultural implements, and almost everything used, is up at auction. The sales usually amount to from \$100,00 to \$200,000.

The great number of stock and men, the bellowing of cattle, the braying of mules, neighing of horses, and the still louder voice of the many auctioneers, crying, 'here's your \$200 horses.' Only \$140 am I offered a head for this lot of two year old mules.' 'Here's a lot of yearling mules only going for \$110 a head.' 'How much for this fine lot of yearling cattle.' 'Oh yes, gentlemen, here's a magnificent buggy and harness, only going for \$300.' 'Here's bridles and saddles from Kinnoikinnie—I've stole the leather and sell cheap.'—all combine to make the scene quite exciting and imposing.

Amidst all this bustle without, the real County Court within is attracting no attention, showing that when the people flourish the lawyers starve. This is as it should be, and it would be better for the clients if all court days were spent in a similar manner.

Stock sold more readily and at higher prices than it has done for several court days. Several lots of two year old mules sold for \$135, \$130, \$120 etc., 95 yearlings sold at \$110—others at \$100, \$95 etc. Forty mule colts at \$48; lots of stock cattle at \$34, \$32, \$30.

Mr. Shackelford, of Paris, has sold his premium harness gelding, shown at the Lexington and Paris fairs, to Dr. Bush, of Lexington for \$400. He has since been offered a large advance, but asks \$1,000 for him. S. H. Clay, of Bourbon, sold a hog to go with the hoosier ox. It weighed 1,200 pounds.

**A BOY'S LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.**—The first bit of silver he could call his own, says the Hon. J. T. Buckingham, in his just published 'Personal Memoirs,' was a ninepence the proceeds of the sale of a bunch of bristles to a brush-maker. He kept it as a pocket piece for years, and then parted with it to pay the postage of a letter to his mother. How much is revealed of the heart by such a trifling anecdote! The affection overcame the vanity or the incipient love for accumulation, which boy's desires or wants could not conquer.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH is our authorized agent, to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer & receipt for the same.

### ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

St. Louis, November 1 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$128 to \$130  
 FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$5.50 to \$5.55; choice brands, \$5.05; superfine city, \$5.50 to \$5.75; extra country and city, \$5.50 to \$5.75.  
 WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, \$1 to \$1.05 cts. choi. \$1.02 to \$1.05 cts..  
 CORN—per bushel, 42 to 45 cents sacks; included.  
 OATS—per bushel, 32 to 35 cents, sacks included.  
 TOBACCO—per cwt., \$8 to \$11.75.  
 BARLEY—per bushel, from 60 cents.  
 MESS PORK—per bbl., \$14.00.  
 LARD—per lb., No. 9 cents.  
 SUGAR—per lb., common, 4 to 5 cents.  
 MOLASSES—per gallon, 25 to 30 cents.  
 COFFEE—per lb., Rio, 11 to 12 cents.  
 SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.50; T. I. \$1.05; Kanawha 53 cents per bushel.  
 BRAN—50 to 55 cents per 100 lbs.  
 HAY—per hundred, timothy, 60 to 65 cents.  
 BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 12 to 15 cts. good to prime, 13 to 16 cts; choice Ohio roll, 16 to 17 cts. W. H. cheese 10c for prime.

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### MACLURA.

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 C. R. & N. OVERMAN, Canton, Fulton County, Ill.

### Mann, Overman & Co.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### Osage Orange Seed,

The senior partner having resided in Texas, is thoroughly 'posted' in the Seed business, and cannot be deceived in the QUALITY AND CONDITION of seeds. We therefore, always guarantee a pure, fresh and first rate article. Having the advantages of an extensive nursery trade with Texas, and the assistance of RELIABLE resident agents, our facilities are such that we can make it the interest of those wishing seeds in any quantity, to patronize us, instead of importing themselves, at great expense and hazard. Unfailing directions given in all cases.

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BOX 31.